

THE ANGLER
GUIDE



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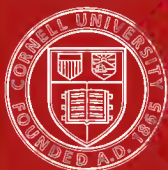
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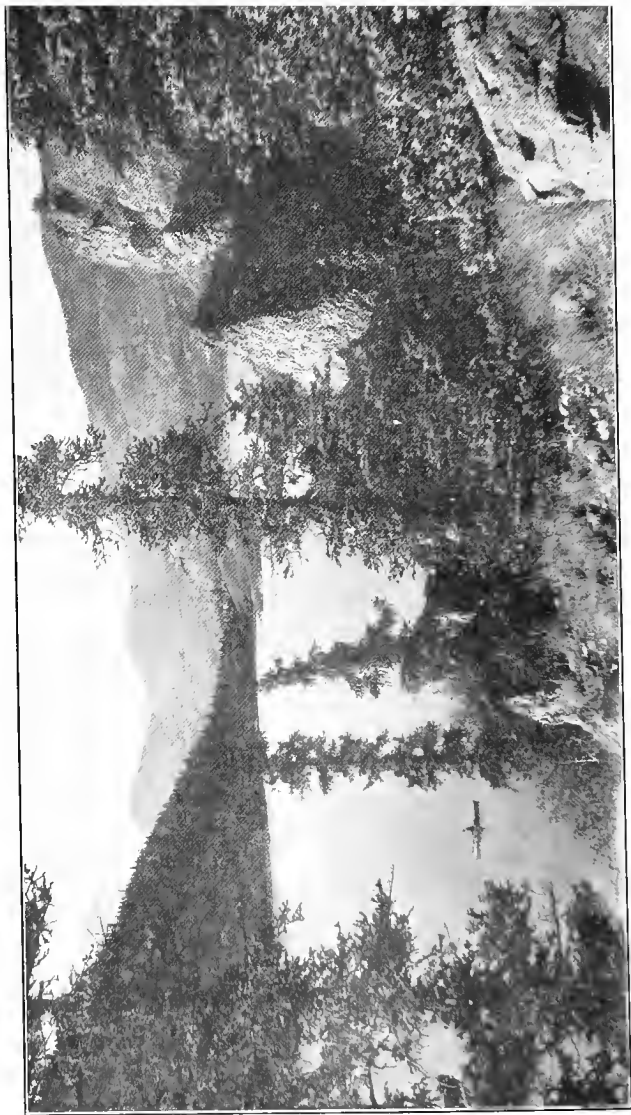
“Our Saviour chose simple fishermen *** St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew and St. James, whom he inspired. *** He never reproved these for their employment or calling as he did scribes and money-changers.”—IZAAB WALTON.

The Compleat Angler, 1653.

“I am the wiser in respect to all knowledge and the better qualified for all fortunes for knowing that there is a minnow in that brook.”

—THOREAU.

“Let us make the best of the time yet allotted to us and regain what of youth is possible—let us go a-fishing.”—ANDREW LANG.



Colorado, Lake San Cristobal, Hinsdale County.

THE ANGLER'S GUIDE



A HANDBOOK OF THE HAUNTS AND HABITS
OF THE POPULAR GAME FISHES,
INLAND AND MARINE

WITH THEIR PORTRAITS AND AN
ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF OVER
FOURTEEN HUNDRED
LOCAL NAMES

A RECORD OF THE FAVORITE BAITS, RODS AND TACKLE
OF THE EXPERT ANGLER

AND A SUMMARY OF THE FISHING RESORTS

By *ker*
CHARLES BRADFORD

Author of "THE DETERMINED ANGLER," "THE ANGLER'S SECRET,"
"THE WILDFOWLERS," Etc.

"I may, peradventure, give you some
instructions that may be of use even in
your own rivers."—CHARLES COTTON.
The Compleat Angler, 1676.



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THE ANGLER

"Anglers. * * * * men of mild, and sweet, and peaceful spirits. Moses and the Prophet Amos were both Anglers." IZAAK WALTON.



Trout Fishing in the Gunnison River, near Cebolla, Colorado.

THE Angler represents the highest order of fisherman.

"What a man brings home in his heart after fishing is of more account than what he brings in his basket."

W. J. LONG.

All anglers are fishermen, but all fishermen are not anglers.

There is the same distinction in the angler and the fisherman as there is in the horseman and the jockey, and the yachtsman and the sailor.

As some one has said before, there is no commercial side to angling.

It is a noble, recreative pastime, indulged in by those who value the pursuit as much as they value the game.

The angler never judges his day by the size of his creel, while the mere fisherman always does so. It's quality with the angler, quantity with the ordinary fisherman.

There are many kinds of anglers and many kinds of angling; so are there many kinds of fishermen and many ways to go fishing, but, setting aside the savage who fishes with a spear and the Japanese who have birds (cormorants) fish for them, generally speaking, there are but two common forms of fishing and three kinds of fishermen.

The two common forms of fishing are represented in fishing with the hook and line, and fishing with the net, and the three general classes of fishermen are represented in the angler, the net fisherman and the hand-line fisher—the angler, the fisherman and the fisher.

The angler fishes with gentle tackle—appropriate rod, reel, line and hook—for the natural pleasure he finds in the day and pursuit as well as in the capture of the fish; the fisherman drags his net for his living, and the fisher plys

his hand-line for the pure love of slaughter, or because he imagines praise in fishing is acquired by the biggest basket.

The net fisherman is not as noble as the angler because his present-day pursuit depletes the waters, while the angler, though he, too, takes fishes, protects and multiplies the finny tribes; but this same net fisherman is no worse than the ungentle hand-line fisher, who brags of his tubful and barrellful, and, in the opinion of many wise judges, of the two, the fisher is the more destructive.

Net fishing and the net fisherman have not always been in contempt. It is only in these days of glory in the greed for gold that the pursuit has been degraded, and, with the fast-multiplying laws of restriction and man's awakening to the necessity of protecting and propagating our food fishes, it is quite probable that net fishing will be so regulated as to command praise in place of reproof for the netter.

There are many net fishermen and market-fish dealers who are foremost in the effort to mend the ways and means of the trade—highly respected gentlemen and honest business men whose voices are as loud against destructive methods and whose assistance toward protection and propagation is as great as any anti-netting class in the world.

Remember ye:

The Old Testament teaches fishing with both seine and line.



Another View of the Gunnison River, near Cebolla, Colorado.



Fly Fishing for Trout in the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River, near Lake City, Colorado.

The best of the Apostles—Peter, Andrew, James and John—were fishermen.

And Jesus loved fishermen, and associated with them more than with any other class of men.

“He began to teach by the seaside.”

“He entered into a boat.”

“He was in the stern of the boat, asleep.”

“His disciples were fishermen.”

“His best friends were fishermen.”

“His pulpit was a fishing boat, or the shore of a lake.”

“He fed the people on fish when they were hungry.”

“He was always near the water to cheer and comfort those who followed it.”

The first authentic mention of the angler is in the book of Job, B. C. 1520 (xii, 1 and 2).

Archimedes built a house boat or fallery for Hiero of Syracuse which had a fish pond in the bow, from which the owner and his guests could take live fishes.

Izaak Walton tells of the angling exploits of Marc Antony and Cleopatra, and Sir Humphrey Davy declares Trojan was an angler. Plutarch's account of Anthony's fishing and description of the numerous paintings on the walls of the houses of Pompeii, and Oppian's book on fishing attest the antiquity of the angle.

Fly-fishing was first mentioned by Aelian, who flourished A.D. 225. He describes a species of trout and the dressing of an artificial fly.

In 1496, Wynkyn de Worde, assistant to William Caxton, the first printer of a book in England, added the printed treatise on "Fysshinge with an Angle" to the second edition of "The Book of St. Albans" by Dame Juliana Barnes, who is by many writers credited with the authorship, but the writer of this treatise is really unknown.

Since these days of old the angler and angling have been favorite subjects of the most famous of poets, painters and philosophers, and the world's greatest men have been proud to be numbered among the craft.

Frank Forester declared the angler "could not possibly be of an unkind, ungentle, or unmanly nature," and years and men have proven this to be true.

Shakespeare, our greatest poet, was an angler.

Izaak Walton, one of the world's most religious thinkers, wrote "The Compleat Angler," a single first-edition volume of which was sold recently for six thousands of dollars!

Daniel Webster, John James Audubon, Henry D. Thoreau, Alexander Wilson, Henry William Herbert, and thousands of other noble men, including George Washington, the father of our country, gently "dropped their lines in pleasant places," and, and—"go thou and do likewise," brother.





Photo. by L. F. Brown

ANGLING FOR BROOK TROUT

FRESH WATER FISHES—THEIR APPELLATIONS

Alewife: See Branch Herring and Inland Herring
 Allwife: See Branch Herring
 Atlantic Salmon

 Bachelor: See Crappie
 Bank Lick Bass: See Strawberry Bass
 Barbel: See Chub Sucker
 Bar Fish: See Strawberry Bass and Yellow Bass
 Bass, Bank Lick: See Strawberry Bass
 Bass, Big Black: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
 Bass, Big Fin: See Strawberry Bass
 Bass, Big-Mouth: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
 Bass, Big-Mouth Black
 Bass, Black: See Big-Mouth and Small-Mouth Black Bass
 Bass, Calico: See Strawberry Bass
 Bass, Grass: See Strawberry Bass
 Bass, Green: See Black Bass
 Bass, Jumping: See Black Bass
 Bass, Lake: See White Bass
 Bass, Large: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
 Bass, Large Black: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
 Bass, Large-Mouth: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
 Bass, Large-Mouth Black: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
 Bass, Leaping: See Black Bass
 Bass, Little: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
 Bass, Little-Mouth: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
 Bass, Marsh: See Black Bass
 Bass, Moss: See Black Bass
 Bass, Night: See Black Bass
 Bass, Oswego: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
 Bass, River: See Black Bass
 Bass, Rock: See Rock Bass and Black Bass
 Bass, Silver: See Strawberry Bass
 Bass, Slough: See Black Bass
 Bass, Small-Mouth: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
 Bass, Small-Mouth Black
 Bass, Spotted: See Black Bass
 Bass, Strawberry
 Bass, Striped Lake: See White Bass
 Bass, White: See White Bass and Black Bass
 Bass, Yellow
 Bear Trout: See Lake Trout
 Big-eyed Herring: See Branch Herring
 Big-fin Bass: See Strawberry Bass
 Big-Mouth: See Big-Mouth Black Bass, Sunfish, and
 Rock Bass
 Big-Mouth Bass: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
 Big-Mouth Black Bass
 Big-Mouth Buffalo: See Sucker
 Big-Mouth Buffalo-Fish: See Sucker
 Bitterhead: See Strawberry Bass
 Black Bass
 Black Bass, Big: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
 Black Bass, Big-Mouth

- Black Bass, Large: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
- Black Bass, Large-Mouth: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
- Black Bass, Leaping: See Black Bass
- Black Bass, Little: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
- Black Bass, Little-Mouth: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
- Black Bass, Small-Mouth
- Black-Fin: See Blue-Fin Whitefish
- Black-Fin Whitefish: See Blue-Fin Whitefish
- Black Horse: See Sucker
- Black Perch: See Black Bass
- Black-spotted Salmon Trout: See Salmon Trout
- Black-spotted Trout: See Black-spotted Salmon Trout
- Black-striped Minnow
- Black Trout: See Black-spotted Salmon Trout and Lake Tahoe Salmon Trout
- Black War-Mouth: See Sunfish
- Blue-Back Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
- Blue-Back Trout: See Oquassa Trout
- Blue Bream: See Sunfish
- Blue Cat: See Catfish
- Blue-Fin Whitefish: See Whitefish
- Blue Pike: See Pike-Perch
- Blue Sunfish: See Sunfish
- Branch Herring: See Herring
- Bream: See Bream and Sunfish
- Bridge Perch: See Crappie
- Brim: See Sunfish
- Bronze-Backer: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
- Brook Mullet: See Red Horse Sucker
- Brook Pickerel: See Long Island Pickerel
- Brook Sucker: See Sucker
- Brook Trout: See Brook Trout and Rainbow Salmon Trout
- Brown Salmon Trout
- Brown Trout: See Brown Salmon Trout
- Buffalo: See Sucker
- Buffalo, Big-Mouth: See Sucker
- Buffalo-Fish: See Sucker
- Buffalo Sucker: See Sucker
- Bullhead: See Catfish
- Bull Trout: See Malma Trout
- Calico Bass: See Strawberry Bass
- Campbellite: See Crappie
- Canada Sea Trout: See Greenland Trout
- Carp: See Carp and Carp-Sucker
- Carp, Gold
- Carp, King
- Carp, Leather
- Carp, Mattapony: See Carp-Sucker
- Carp, Mirrow: See King Carp
- Carp, Saddle: See King Carp
- Carp, Scale
- Carp-Sucker, Ohio
- Carp-Sucker, Susquehanna
- Cat: See Catfish
- Catfish
- Chain Pickerel: See Pickerel
- Channel Cat: See Catfish
- Chewagh: See Malma Trout
- Chinquapin Perch: See Strawberry Bass and Crappie
- Chiven: See Roach
- Chovicha: See Pacific Salmon
- Chub, River
- Chub: See Chub, Black Bass, Dace, Roach, and Sucker
- Chub Sucker: See Sucker
- Cisco: See Lake Whitefish
- Cod: See Lake Trout

- Coho: See Pacific Salmon
Common Pickerel: See Pickerel
Common Shad: See Shad
Copper-Nosed Bream: See Sunfish
Corporaalen: See Dace
Corporal: See Dace
Cousin Trout: See Roach
Crappie: See Crappie and Strawberry Bass
Creek-Fish: See Chub Sucker
Croaker: See Lake Drum
Crocus: See Lake Drum
Croppie: See Crappie
Cut-lip Chub: See Chub
- Dace: See Dace and Roach
Day Chub: See Chub
Dog Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
Dollardee: See Sunfish
Dolly Varden Trout: See Malma Trout
Doree: See Pike-Perch
Dory: See Pike-Perch
Drum: See Lake Drum
- Eel
Ellwhoop: See Branch Herring
Ellwife: See Branch Herring
- Fall Fish: See Roach
Fontinalis: See Brook Trout
Fresh-Water Cod: See Lake Trout
Fresh-Water Drum: See Lake Drum
Frost-Fish: See Geneva Lake Whitefish
- Gaspereau: See Branch Herring
Gaspergou: See Lake Drum and Big-Mouth Buffalo
Sucker
Gasperôt: See Branch Herring
Geneva Lake Whitefish: See Whitefish
Gizzard Shad: See Mud Shad
Goggle-Eye: See Rock Bass, Strawberry Bass, Crappie,
and Sunfish
Goggle-Eyed Perch: See Strawberry Bass
Glass-Eye: See Pike-Perch
Gold Carp: See Carp
Golden Salmon: See Rainbow Salmon Trout
Golden Shiner: See Bream
Golden Trout: See Rainbow Salmon Trout
Gold Fish: See Gold Carp
Gorbuscha Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
Gourd-Seed: See Sucker
Grass Bass: See Strawberry Bass
Grass Pike: See Pike-Perch
Grayling, Michigan
Grayling, Montana
Gray Perch: See Lake Drum
Gray Pike: See Pike-Perch
Green Bass: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
Greenland Trout
Green Perch: See Black Bass
Green Pike: See Pike-Perch
Grey Perch: See Lake Drum
Grey Pike: See Pike-Perch
Ground Pike: See Pike Perch
- Haddock: See Pacific Salmon
Hair-Lip Sucker: See Rabbit-Mouth Sucker
Hairy-Back Shad: See Mud Shad
Halibut-Steak: See Catfish

- Hammer-Head Sucker: See Sucker
 Hard-Head Salmon Trout: See Steel-Head Salmon Trout
 Hard-Mouth Chub
 Herring, Big-Eyed: See Branch Herring
 Herring, Branch
 Herring, Inland
 Herring, Michigan: See Lake Whitefish
 Herring, Moon-Eye: See Moon-Eye
 Herring, Mountain: See Rocky Mountain Whitefish
 Herring: See Herring, Moon-Eye, Mud Shad, and Lake Whitefish
 Hickory Shad: See Mud Shad
 Hog Sucker: See Hammer-Head Sucker
 Hoha Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
 Hone Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
 Hoopid: See Pacific Salmon
 Horned Dace: See Dace
 Horny-Head Chub: See Chub
 Horse-Fish: See Pike-Perch
 Humpback Pickerel: See Pickerel
 Humpback Salmon: See Pacific Salmon

 Inconnu: See Whitefish
 Inland Herring: See Herring

 Jack: See Pike, Pickerel, and Pike-Perch
 Jack Salmon: See Pike-Perch
 Jewel Head. See Lake Drum
 John Demon: See Crappie
 Jumper: See Black Bass
 Jumping Bass: See Black Bass

 Kansas River Salmon: See Kansas River Salmon Trout
 Kansas River Salmon Trout: See Salmon Trout
 Kansas River Trout: See Kansas River Salmon Trout
 Kay-ko: See Pacific Salmon
 Keta Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
 King Carp: See Carp
 Kisutch Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
 Ktla-why: See Pacific Salmon

 Lake Bass: See White Bass
 Lake Drum: See Drum
 Lake Herring: See Lake Whitefish
 Lake Salmon: See Mackinaw Lake Trout
 Lake Shad: See Mud Shad and Red Horse Sucker
 Lake Tahoe Salmon: See Lake Tahoe Salmon Trout
 Lake Tahoe Salmon Trout: See Salmon Trout
 Lake Tahoe Trout: See Lake Tahoe Salmon Trout
 Lake Trout, Bear Trout
 Lake Trout, Fresh-Water Cod
 Lake Trout, Lake Salmon
 Lake Trout, Lunge
 Lake Trout, Mackinaw
 Lake Trout, Mucqua
 Lake Trout, Namaycush
 Lake Trout, Salmon Trout
 Lake Trout: See Malma Trout
 Lake Trout, Siscowet
 Lake Trout, Siskawitz
 Lake Trout, Toque
 Lake Trout, Tuladi
 Lake Trout, Winnipiseogee
 Lake Whitefish: See Whitefish
 Lamplighter: See Strawberry Bass
 Landlocked Salmon: See Atlantic Salmon
 Large-Mouth Bass: See Big-Mouth Black Bass

Large-Mouth Black Bass: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
Leather Carp: See Carp
Leather-sided Minnow: See Chub
Le Kai: See Pacific Salmon
Loch Leven Salmon Trout: See Salmon Trout
Loch Leven Trout: See Loch Leven Salmon Trout
Long Island Pickerel: See Pickerel
Lost Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
Lunge: See Lake Trout

Mackinaw Lake Trout: See Lake Trout
Mackinaw Trout: See Mackinaw Lake Trout
Maleshaganoy: See Lake Drum
Malma Trout: See Trout
Marsh Bass: See Black Bass
Mascalonge: See Muskellunge
Maskalonge: See Muskellunge
Maskinonge: See Muskellunge
Mattapony Carp: See Carp-Sucker
May Sucker: See Rabbit-Mouth Sucker
Menawe: See Minnow
Menomonee Whitefish: See Whitefish
Michigan Herring: See Lake Whitefish
Minnie: See Minnow and Shiner
Minnow, Leather-sided: See Chub
Minnow: See Minnow, Chub, and Shiner
Mirrow Carp: See King Carp
Missouri Sucker: See Black Horse Sucker
Mongrel Whitefish: See Whitefish
Moon-Eye
Moon-Eye Herring: See Moon-Eye
Moss Bass: See Black Bass
Mountain Herring: See Rocky Mountain Whitefish
Mountain Trout: See Small-Mouth Black Bass, Brook Trout, and Rainbow Salmon Trout
Mucqua: See Lake Trout
Mud Shad: See Shad
Mud Sucker: See Hammer-Head Sucker
Mullet: See Chub and Red Horse Sucker
Muskellunge
Musquaw: See Pacific Salmon

Namaycush: See Lake Trout
Negro Chub: See Chub
Nerka Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
New Light: See Crappie
Nisqually: See Pacific Salmon
Northern Crappie: See Strawberry Bass

Okow: See Pike-Perch
Oquassa Trout: See Trout
Oswego: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
Oswego Bass: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
Ouininnish: See Landlocked Salmon

Pacific Salmon: See Salmon
Pearch: See Small-Mouth Black Bass, Sunfish, and Lake Drum
Pearch, White: See Lake Drum
Penk: See Minnow
Perch, Black: See Black Bass
Perch, Bridge: See Crappie
Perch, Goggle-eyed: See Strawberry Bass
Perch, Gray: See Lake Drum
Perch, Green: See Black Bass
Perch, Grey: See Lake Drum
Perch, Pike: See Pike-Perch

Perch: See Perch (White and Yellow), Black Bass, Lake
Drum, Pike-Perch, and Sunfish

Perch, Speckled: See Crappie

Perch, White: See Perch

Perch, Yellow: See Perch and Black Bass

Pescadito: See Chub

Pickereel, Brook: See Long Island Pickereel

Pickereel, Chain

Pickereel, Common: See Chain Pickereel

Pickereel, Humpback

Pickereel, Jack: See Chain Pickereel

Pickereel, Long Island

Pickereel Trout: See Long Island Pickereel

Pickereel, Trout: See Long Island Pickereel

Pike, Grass: See Pike-Perch

Pike, Gray: See Pike-Perch

Pike, Green: See Pike-Perch

Pike, Ground: See Pike-Perch

Pike-Perch

Pike, Pond: See Long Island Pickereel

Pike: See Pike, Chub, and Pike-Perch

Pike, Trout: See Long Island Pickereel

Pike Trout: See Long Island Pickereel

Pike, Wall-Eyed: See Pike-Perch

Pond Pike: See Long Island Pickereel

Preestl: See Black-spotted Salmon Trout

Pumpkin-Seed: See Sunfish

Qualoeh: See Pacific Salmon

Quill-back: See Carp-Sucker

Quinnat Salmon: See Pacific Salmon

Rabbit-Mouth Sucker

Rainbow Salmon Trout

Rainbow Trout: See Rainbow Salmon Trout

Razor Back: See Strawberry Bass

Red-bellied Bream: See Sunfish

Red-bellied Perch: See Sunfish

Red Breast: See Sunfish

Red Dace: See Shiner

Red Eye: See Rock Bass

Red Fin: See Shiner

Red Fish: See Gold Carp and Pacific Salmon

Red-headed Bream: See Sunfish

Red Horse: See Red Horse Sucker

Red Horse Sucker

Red-sided Shiner: See Chub

Red-spotted Trout: See Malma Trout

Rio Grande Salmon Trout

Rio Grand Trout: See Rio Grande Salmon Trout

River Bass: See Black Bass

River Chub

Roach: See Roach and Bream

Rock Bass: See Rock Bass and Black Bass

Rock Sunfish: See Rock Bass

Rocky Mountain Whitefish

Roundfish: See Rocky Mountain Whitefish

Sac-a-lait: See Crappie

Saddle Carp: See King Carp

Saibling: See Trout

Sail-Fish: See Carp-Sucker

Salmon, Atlantic

Salmon, Golden: See Rainbow Salmon Trout

Salmon, Holia: See Pacific Salmon

Salmon, Hone: See Pacific Salmon

Salmon, Hoopid: See Pacific Salmon

- Salmon, Hump-back: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Jack: See Pike-Perch
Salmon, Kansas River: See Kansas River Salmon Trout
Salmon, Kay-ko: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Keta: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Kisutch: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Ktla-why: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Lake: See Mackinaw Lake Trout
Salmon, Lake Tahoe: See Lake Tahoe Salmon Trout
Salmon, Landlocked: See Atlantic Salmon
Salmon, Le Kai: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Lost: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Musquaw: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Nerka: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Nisqually: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Pacific
Salmon, Qualoch: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Quinnat: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Saw-quai: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Silver: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Skowitz: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon Trout, Black-spotted
Salmon Trout, Kansas River
Salmon Trout, Loch Leven
Salmon Trout, Rainbow
Salmon Trout, Rio Grande
Sauger: See Pike-Perch
Saw-quai: See Pacific Salmon
Scale Carp
Scarlet Fish: See Gold Carp
Sea Cat: See Catfish
Sea Trout: See Greenland Trout
Sebago Trout: See Landlocked Salmon
Shad, Common
Shad, Gizzard: See Mud Shad
Shad, Hairy-Back: See Mud Shad
Shad, Hickory: See Mud Shad
Shad, Lake: See Mud Shad and Red Horse Sucker
Shad, Mud
Shad: See Shad, Crappie, and Inland Herring
Shad, Waiter: See Rocky Mountain Whitefish
Shad, Winter: See Mud Shad
Sheepshead: See Lake Drum
Shepawl: See Chub
Shiner
Shiner: See Bream, Chub, and Minnow
Shiner, Golden: See Bream
Shoemaker: See Black Horse Sucker
Silver Bass: See Strawberry Bass
Silver Fish: See Gold Carp
Silver Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
Silver Trout: See Black-spotted Salmon Trout and Lake
Tahoe Salmon Trout
Siskawitz: See Lake Trout
Siscowet: See Lake Trout
Skimback: See Carp-Sucker
Skipjack: See Inland Herring
Skowitz: See Pacific Salmon
Slough Bass: See Black Bass
Small-Mouth: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
Small-Mouth Bass: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
Small-Mouth Black Bass
Spear-Fish: See Carp-Sucker
Speckled Beauty: See Brook Trout
Speckled Hen: See Black Bass
Speckled Perch: See Crappie
Speckled Trout: See Brook Trout, Rainbow Salmon
Trout, Malma Trout, etc.

- Split-Mouth Sucker: See Rabbit-Mouth Sucker
 Split-Tail: See Chub
 Spotted Bass: See Black Bass
 Spotted Beauty: See Brook Trout
 Spotted Trout: See Brook Trout, etc.
 Sprat: See Branch Herring
 Steel-Head Salmon Trout: See Salmon Trout
 Steel-Head Trout: See Steel-Head Salmon Trout
 Stone-Roller: See Hammer-Head Sucker
 Stone-Toter: See Hammerhead Sucker
 Strawberry Bass
 Strawberry Perch: See Strawberry Bass
 Striped Lake Bass: See White Bass
 Sturgeon
 Sucker, Big-Mouth Buffalo
 Sucker, Black Horse
 Sucker, Hammer-Head
 Sucker, Hair-Lip: See Rabbit-Mouth Sucker
 Sucker, Hog: See Hammerhead Sucker
 Sucker, May: See Rabbit-Mouth Sucker
 Sucker, Missouri: See Black Horse Sucker
 Sucker, Mud: See Hammerhead Sucker
 Sucker, Rabbit-Mouth
 Sucker, Red Horse
 Suckerel: See Black Horse Sucker
 Suck-Eye: See Pacific Salmon
 Suk-kegh: See Pacific Salmon
 Sunfish
 Sun Perch: See Sunfish
 Sunny: See Sunfish
 Susquehanna Carp: See Carp-Sucker
 Sweet Sucker: See Chub Sucker

 Tench
 Thread Herring: See Mud Shad
 Thunder-Pumper: See Lake Drum
 Tin Mouth: See Crappie
 Togue: See Lake Trout
 Trout, Bear: See Lake Trout
 Trout, Black-spotted Salmon
 Trout, Blue-Back: See Oquassa Trout
 Trout, Brook
 Trout, Canada: See Greenland Trout
 Trout, Canada Sea: See Greenland Trout
 Trout, Cousin: See Roach
 Trout, Dolly Varden: See Malma Trout
 Trout, Fresh-Water Cod: See Lake Trout
 Trout, Golden: See Rainbow Salmon Trout
 Trout, Greenland
 Trout, Hard-Head: See Steel-Head Salmon Trout
 Trout, Kansas River: See Kansas River Salmon Trout
 Trout, Lake
 Trout, Lake Salmon: See Lake Trout
 Trout, Lake Tahoe: See Lake Tahoe Salmon Trout
 Trout, Loch Leven
 Trout, Lunge: See Lake Trout
 Trout, Mackinaw: See Mackinaw Lake Trout
 Trout, Mackinaw Lake
 Trout, Malma
 Trout, Mountain: See Brook Trout, Small-Mouth Black
 Bass, and Rainbow Salmon Trout
 Trout, Mucqua Lake: See Lake Trout
 Trout, Namaycush: See Lake Trout
 Trout, Namaycush Lake
 Trout: See Trout, Black Bass, Squeateague (Weakfish),
 Roach, Landlocked Salmon, etc.
 Trout, Oquassa
 Trout, Pickerel: See Long Island Pickerel

- Trout Pickerel: See Long Island Pickerel
Trout, Pike: See Long Island Pickerel
Trout Pike: See Long Island Pickerel
Trout, Rainbow: See Rainbow Salmon Trout
Trout, Rainbow Lake: See Rainbow Salmon Trout
Trout, Red-spotted: See Malma Trout
Trout, Rio Grande: See Rio Grande Salmon Trout
Trout, Rio Grande Salmon
Trout, Saibling
Trout, Salmon
Trout, Sea: See Greenland Trout
Trout, Silver: See Black-spotted Salmon Trout and
Lake Tahoe Salmon Trout
Trout, Sisckwitz: See Lake Trout
Trout, Siscowet: See Lake Trout
Trout, Togue: See Lake Trout
Trout, Tuladi: See Lake Trout
Trout, Waha Lake: See Waha Lake Salmon Trout
Trout, Waha Lake Salmon
Trout, Winnipiseogee: See Lake Trout

Waha Lake Salmon Trout
Wall-Eye: See Pike-Perch
Wall-eyed Pike: See Pike-Perch
War-Mouth: See Rock Bass and Sunfish
Welshman: See Black Bass
Whitebait: See Branch Herring
White Bass: See White Bass and Small-Mouth Black
Bass
White Cat: See Catfish
White Catfish: See Catfish
White-eyed Shad: See Mud Shad
Whitefish: See Whitefish and Pacific Salmon
Whitefish, Geneva Lake
Whitefish, Inconnu
Whitefish, Lake
Whitefish, Mongrel
Whitefish, Rocky Mountain
White Perch: See White Perch and Lake Drum
White Salmon: See Pike-Perch and Pacific Salmon
White Shad: See Shad
White Sucker: See Brook Sucker
Wininnish: See Landlocked Salmon
Winnipiseogee Trout: See Lake Trout
Winter Shad: See Mud Shad

Yellow Bass
Yellow Perch: See Yellow Perch and Black Bass
Yellow Pike: See Pike-Perch

SALT WATER FISHES—THEIR APPELLATIONS

Alaska Pollock
 Albicore: See Albicore, Striped Bonito, and Long-finned Tunny
 African Pompano
 Alewife: See Branch Herring, Glut Herring, Pogy Herring, Round Pompano
 Allwife: See Branch Herring
 Amber-Fish
 American Club-Fish: See Pogy Herring
 American Sardine: See Pogy Herring
 American Sole
 Anchovy
 Angel-Fish: See Moon-Fish
 Atka Mackerel: See Yellow-Fish
 Atlantic Herring

 Banded Drum
 Banded Rudder-Fish
 Bank Cod: See Cod
 Banner Pompano
 Barb: See Kingfish
 Barrel-Fish: See Black Rudder-Fish
 Bass, Black Sea
 Bass, Black: See Black Rockfish, Spotted Black Rockfish, Sea Bass, and Cabrilla
 Bass, Channel: See Red Drum
 Bass, Little: See Little Croaker
 Bass, Rock: See Sea Bass, Johnny Cabrilla, and Spotted Cabrilla
 Bass, Sea: See Sea Bass and Squeteague
 Bass, Streaked: See Striped Bass
 Bass, Striped
 Bass, White Sea: See Squeteague
 Bastard Cod: See Cultus Cod
 Bastard Snapper: See Mangrove Snapper
 Bat, Sea: See Sea Robin
 Bay Alewife: See Pogy Herring
 Bergall: See Chogset
 Beshow: See Beshow and Alaska Pollock
 Big-Eye: See Chub Mackerel
 Big-Eyed Herring: See Big-Eyed Herring and Branch Herring
 Big-eyed Mullet: See Striped Mullet
 Biggry-Head: See Drummer
 Bill-Fish
 Black and Yellow Garrupa
 Black-banded Rockfish
 Black Bass: See Black Rockfish, Spotted Black Rockfish, and Sea Bass
 Black Biter: See Cod
 Black Cod: See Beshow
 Black Drum
 Blackfish: See Tautog and Sea Bass
 Blackfish, Rock

Black Grouper
Black Grunt
Black Harry: See Sea Bass
Black Mullet: See Kingfish
Black Perch: See Flasher
Black Rockfish: See Black Rockfish and Spotted Black Rockfish
Black Roncador: See Red Croaker
Black Rudder-Fish
Black Sea Bass
Black Snapper: See Cod and Gray Snapper
Blacksmith
Black Tripple-Tail: See Flasher
Black Will: See Sea Bass
Blow-Fish: See Puff-Fish
Blue-Back: See Glut Herring
Blue Cod: See Cultus Cod
Bluefish: See Bluefish, Sea Bass, and Squeteague
Bluefish Mummichog: See Striped Mullet
Bluefish, Young
Blue Parrot-Fish
Blunt-nosed Shiner: See Horse-Fish
Boccac: See Boccacio
Boccacio
Boccalao: See Scamp Grouper
Bone-Fish: See Lady-Fish
Bonito: See Bonito, Albicore, Cobia, and Medregal
Bonito, Pacific
Bonito, Striped
Bony-Fish: See Pogy Herring
Boregat: See Rock Trout
Borgata: See Rock Trout
Brackish Water Catfish: See Gaff-Topsail Catfish
Brail: See Summer Flounder
Branch Herring
Bream: See Rosefish
Bream, Sea: See Sheepshead
Brill: See Summer Flounder
Brown Cod: See Cod
Brown Rockfish
Brown Snapper: See Red Grouper
Buffalo Cod: See Cultus Cod
Buffalo Jack: See Jurel
Bug-Fish: See Pogy Herring
Bughead: See Pogy Herring
Bug-Shad: See Pogy Herring
Bull Mackerel: See Chub Mackerel
Bunker: See Pogy Herring
Butter-Fish
Butterfish, Humpbacked: See Horse-Fish

Cabezon: See Drummer
Cabrilla
Cabrilla, Johnny
Cabrilla, Spotted
California Hake
California Pompano
California Sardine
Cat: See Catfish
Catfish
Catfish, Brackish Water: See Gaff-Topsail Catfish
Catfish, Gaff-Topsail
Cat, Sea: See Catfish
Cat Thrasher: See Glut Herring
Candle-Fish: See Beshow
Carcane: See Albicore
Cavally
Cavally, Goggle-eyed

Cavasina: See Amber-Fish
 Cero: See Mackerel
 Channel Bass: See Red Drum
 Checutts: See Squeteague
 Cherna: See Red Grouper
 Chickwick: See Squeteague
 Christmas Fish: See Smooth Flounder
 Christmas Flounder: See Smooth Flounder
 Chogset
 Chopa Blanca: See Spot
 Chub: See Spot
 Chub Croaker
 Chub-Fish, American: See Pogy Herring
 Chub Mackerel
 Cicharra: See Goggle-eyed Cavally
 Cigar-Fish: See Round Robin
 Clam Cod: See Cod
 Coal-Fish: See Cobia and Pollock
 Cobia
 Cod
 Cod, Bank: See Cod
 Cod, Bastard: See Cultus Cod
 Cod, Black: See Beshow
 Cod, Blue: See Cultus Cod
 Cod, Brown: See Cod
 Cod, Buffalo: See Cultus Cod
 Cod, Clam: See Cod
 Cod, Cultus
 Cod, Deep-Water: See Cod
 Cod, George's: See Cod
 Cod, Herring: See Cod
 Cod, Inshore: See Cod
 Cod, Jack Tom: See Boccacio
 Cod, Lockee: See Cabrilla
 Cod, Night: See Cod
 Cod, Pasture School: See Cod
 Cod, Pine-Tree: See Cod
 Cod, Red: See Cod
 Cod, Red Rock: See Orange Rockfish
 Cod, Rock: See Cod, Garrupa, Garruta, Yellow-Tail
 Rockfish, and Rock Trout
 Cod, School: See Cod
 Cod, Shad School: See Cod
 Cod, Shoal-Water: See Cod
 Cod, Shore: See Cod
 Cod, Squid School: See Cod
 Cod, Worm: See Cod
 Codfish: See Cod and Black and Yellow Garrupa
 Cognard: See Little Croaker
 Cojinua: See Jurel
 Common Flounder
 Common Mackerel
 Common Shad
 Coney Grouper
 Corsair
 Corsair, Spotted
 Cow-Pilot: See Sergeant-Major
 Crab-Eater: See Cobia
 Croaker
 Croaker, Chub
 Croaker, Little
 Croaker, Red
 Croaker, Snorer
 Croaker, Yellow-tailed
 Crocus: See Croaker
 Cuba Jurel
 Cubby-Yew: See Cobia
 Cultus Cod

Cunner: See Chogset

Cusk

Cutlass-Fish

Dab, Mud: See Common Flounder

Dab, Rough: See Rusty Flounder

Dab, Sand: See Rusty Flounder

Daddy Sculpin: See Sea Robin

Daylight: See Spotted Sand Flounder

Deep-Sea Flounder: See Pole Flounder and Halibut

Deep-Water Cod: See Cod

Deep-Water Sculpin: See Sea Raven

Dial: See Spotted Sand Flounder

Dollar Fish: See Butter-Fish

Dolphin

Drum, Banded

Drum, Black

Drum, Little: See Banded Drum

Drum, Red

Drum, Sea: See Black Drum

Drum, Young: See Banded Drum

Drummer

Easter Mackerel: See Tinker Mackerel

Eel

Eel, Silver: See Cutlass Fish

Eel-Back: See Smooth Flounder

Ellwhoop: See Branch Herring

Ellwife: See Branch Herring

English Herring: See Glut Herring

Fair Maid: See Scuppaug

Fat-Back: See Pogy Herring and Striped Mullet

Fat-Head: See Red-Fish

Finnan Haddies: See Haddock

Flannel Mouth: See Red-Mouth Grunt

Flasher

Flat-Fish: See Common Flounder and Halibut

Flesh-colored Garrupa

Fliaum: See Orange Rockfish

Flag, Spanish

Flounder, Christmas: See Smooth Flounder

Flounder, Common

Flounder, Deep-Sea: See Pole Flounder, and Halibut

Flounder, Four-spotted

Flounder, Pole

Flounder, Rusty

Flounder, Smooth

Flounder, Spotted Sand

Flounder, Summer

Flounder, Water: See Spotted Sand Flounder

Flounder, Winter: See Common Flounder

Fluke: See Summer Flounder

Fly-Fish

Flying Gurnard: See Sea Robin

Fool Fish: See Smooth Flounder

Forerunner Shad: See Hickory Shad

Four-spotted Flounder

Fresh Water Tailor: See Hickory Shad

Frigate Mackerel

Gaff-Topsail Catfish

Gall-Topsail: See Banner Pompano

Garibaldi

Garrupa: See Grass Rockfish

Garrupa, Black and Yellow

Garrupa, Flesh-Colored

Garrupa, Green

- Garrupa, Red
- Garruta, Speckled
- Gasperât: See Branch Herring
- Gaspereau: See Branch Herring
- George's Cod: See Cod
- George's Fish: See Cod
- Giant Herring: See Tarpum
- Gizzard Shad: See Mud Shad
- Glut Herring
- Goggle-eyed Cavally
- Goggle-eyed Jack: See Goggle-eyed Cavally
- Goggler: See Goggle-eyed Cavally
- Gold-Fish: See Garibaldi
- Goody: See Spot
- Grand Ecaille: See Tarpum
- Grandykye: See Tarpum
- Grass Rockfish
- Gray Snapper
- Greenfish: See Bluefish
- Green Garrupa
- Green-Head: See Striped Bass
- Greenland Turbot
- Green Rockfish: See Green Garrupa and Yellow-Tail Rockfish
- Green-Tail: See Pogy Herring
- Ground Tender: See Cod
- Groundkeeper: See Cod
- Grouper, Black
- Grouper, Coney
- Grouper, Red
- Grouper, Scamp
- Grouper, Spotted
- Grouper: See also Grouper, Flasher, and Cod
- Grubber: See Lady-Fish
- Grubby: See Sea Robin
- Grunt, Black
- Grunt, Red-Mouth
- Grunter: See Sea Robin
- Gudgeon: See Killyfish
- Gurnard, Flying: See Sea Robin

- Haddock
- Hairy-Back Shad: See Mud Shad
- Hake: See Hake and Kingfish
- Hake, California
- Hake, Old English: See Hake
- Hake, Silver
- Hake, Squirrel: See Hake
- Hake, White: See Hake
- Halibut
- Hannahills: See Sea Bass
- Hard-Head: See Pogy Herring
- Hard-Head Shad: See Pogy Herring
- Hard-Tail: See Jurel
- Harvest-Fish: See Harvest-Fish and Butter-Fish
- Hemdurgan: See Rosefish
- Herring, Atlantic
- Herring, Big-Eyed
- Herring, Branch
- Herring Cod: See Cod
- Herring, English: See Glut Herring
- Herring Fish: See Cod
- Herring, Giant: See Tarpum
- Herring, Glut
- Herring, Long Island: See Hickory Shad
- Herring, Pacific
- Herring, Pogy
- Herring, Staten Island: See Hickory Shad

Herring, Thread: See Mud Shad
Herring, Wall-eyed: See Branch Herring
Hickory Shad: See Hickory Shad and Mud Shad
Hicks: See Hickory Shad
Hind: See Spotted Grouper
Hog Choker: See American Sole
Hog-Fish: See Hog-Fish and Grunt
Horse Crevallé: See Cavally and Jurel
Horse-eyed Jack: See Goggle-eyed Cavally
Horse-Fish
Horse-Head: See Silver Moon-Fish
Horse Mackerel: See Horse Mackerel, Beshow, Bluefish,
California Hake, Big-Eyed Herring, and Scad
Humpbacked Butterfish: See Horse-Fish

Inshore Cod: See Cod

Jack: See Jurel
Jack-Fish: See Amber-Fish, and Jurel
Jack, Goggle-eyed: See Goggle-Eyed Cavally
Jack, Horse-eyed: See Cavally
Jack Tom Cod: See Boccacio
Jew-Fish: See Black Sea Bass and Tarpum
Jew-Fish, Warsaw: See Black Grouper
John Davy: See Rosefish
Johnny: See Drummer
Johnny Cabrilla
Jorobado: See Horse-Fish
Jumping Mullet: See Striped Mullet
Jurel
Jurel, Cuba

Kelp-Fish
Kelp Salmon: See Cabrilla
Killie: See Killyfish
Killyfish
King Cero: See Spotted Cero Mackerel
Kingfish
Kyauk: See Glut Herring

Lady-Fish
Lafayette: See Spot
Lake Shad: See Mud Shad
Lawyer, Sea: See Gray Snapper
Leather-Jacket
Ling: See Cultus Cod and Hake
Little Bass: See Little Croaker
Little Croaker
Little Drum: See Banded Drum
Lockee Cod: See Cabrilla
Log-Fish: See Black Rudder-Fish
Long-Finned Tunny
Long Island Herring: See Hickory Shad
Look-Down: See Silver Moon-Fish

Mackerel: See Mackerel, Albicore, Bluefish, and Young
Bluefish
Mackerel, Atka: See Yellow-Fish
Mackerel, Bull: See Chub Mackerel
Mackerel, Chub
Mackerel, Common
Mackerel, Easter: See Tinker Mackerel
Mackerel, Frigate
Mackerel, Horse: See Horse Mackerel, Beshow, Bluefish,
and California Hake
Mackerel, Silver Cero
Mackerel, Skip: See Young Bluefish
Mackerel, Snapping: See Young Bluefish

- Mackerel, Spanish: See Spanish Mackerel and Bonito
 Mackerel, Spanish Monterey
 Mackerel, Spike: See Common Mackerel
 Mackerel, Spotted Cero
 Mackerel, Tinker: See Tinker Mackerel and Common Mackerel
 Mackerel, Yellow: See Jurel
 Mademoiselle: See Yellow-Tail
 Mangrove Snapper: See Mangrove Snapper and Pensacola Snapper
 Margate-Fish: See Red-Mouth Grunt
 Marshbunker: See Pogy Herring
 Masooka: See Spot
 Matlowacca: See Hickory Shad
 Medregal
 Menhaden: See Pogy Herring
 Merluccio: See California Hake
 Merou: See Boccacio
 Minny: See Surf-Fish
 Mink, Sea: See Kingfish
 Moharra: See Surf-Fish
 Moon-Fish: See Moon-Fish and Horse-Fish
 Moon-Fish, Silver
 Mossbunker: See Pogy Herring
 Mud Dab: See Common Flounder
 Mud Shad
 Mullet: See Mullet and Kingfish
 Mullet, Big-eyed: See Striped Mullet
 Mullet, Jumping: See Striped Mullet
 Mullet, Sand: See Striped Mullet
 Mullet, Silver
 Mullet, Snip-nosed: See Black Rudder-Fish
 Mullet, Striped
 Mummichog: See Killyfish
 Mummichog, Bluefish: See Striped Mullet
 Mummie: See Killyfish

 Negro-Fish: See Common Flounder
 Night Cod: See Cod

 Ocean Trout: See Pogy Herring
 Old English Hake: See Hake
 Orange Rockfish

 Pacific Bonito
 Pacific Herring
 Parrot-Fish, Blue
 Pasture School Cod: See Cod
 Pensacola Snapper
 Perch: See Surf-Fish
 Perch, Black: See Flasher
 Perch, Red: See Garibaldi and Rosefish
 Perch, Silver: See Yellow-Tail
 Perch, White
 Permit: See African Pompano
 Pesce Prêtre: See Black Rockfish and Spotted Black Rockfish
 Pesce-Vermiglia: See Vermilion Fish
 Pescerey: See Senorita-Fish
 Pig-Fish: See Red-Mouth Grunt
 Piker: See Cod
 Pilcher: See Pogy Herring
 Pilot-Fish
 Pine-Tree Cod: See Cod
 Plaice: See Summer Flounder
 Poghaden: See Pogy Herring
 Pogie: See Pogy Herring
 Pogy: See Pogy Herring

Pogy Herring
Pole Flounder
Pollock
Pollock, Alaska
Pompano
Pompano, African
Pompano, Banner
Pompano, California
Pompano, Round
Pompano, Shore: See Round Pompano
Pookagan: See Pogy Herring
Porgee: See Moon-Fish and Surf-Fish
Porgee, Three-tailed: See Moon-Fish
Porgy: See Scuppaug, Moon-Fish, and Surf-Fish
Priest-Fish: See Black Rockfish
Puckermouth: See Summer Flounder
Puff-Fish
Pug-nosed Shiner: See Horse-Fish
Pumpkin-Seed: See Butter-Fish

Quaddy Salmon: See Pollock
Queenfish: See Kingfish
Queen Rockfish

Rabbit-Fish: See Puff-Fish

Rasher

Ravaljo: See Revallia

Ravallia

Red Alaska Rockfish

Red-bellied Snapper: See Red Grouper

Red Cod: See Cod

Red Croaker

Red Drum

Red-Fish

Red Garrupa

Red Grouper

Red-Mouth Grunt

Red Perch: See Garibaldi and Rosefish

Red Rock-Cod: See Orange Rockfish

Red Rockfish: See Red Rockfish and Orange Rockfish

Red Snapper

Reina: See Queen Rockfish

Revallie: See Revallia

Roach: See Spot

Robalo: See Ravallia

Rock: See Striped Bass

Rock Bass: See Sea Bass, Johnny Cabrilla, and Spotted
Cabrilla

Rock Blackfish

Rock Cod: See Cod, Garrupa, Garruta, Yellow-Tail
Rockfish, and Rock Trout

Rock-Fish: See Rockfish, Striped Bass, Garrupa, and
Grouper

Rockfish, Black: See Black Rockfish and Spotted Black
Rockfish

Rockfish, Black-banded

Rockfish, Brown

Rockfish, Grass

Rockfish, Green: See Yellow-Tail Rockfish, and Green
Garrupa

Rockfish, Orange

Rockfish, Queen

Rockfish, Red: See Red Rockfish and Orange Rockfish

Rockfish, Red Alaska

Rockfish, Spotted Black

Rockfish, Widow

Rockfish, Yellow-backed

Rockfish, Yellow-Tail

- Rockling: See Cod
- Rock Salmon: See Amber Fish
- Rock Toad-Fish: See Sea Raven
- Rock Trout
- Roncador: See Croaker
- Roncador, Black: See Red Croaker
- Ronco: See Croaker
- Ronco Grande: See Black Grunt
- Rosefish
- Rough Dab: See Rusty Flounder
- Round Pompano
- Round Robin
- Rudder-Fish, Banded
- Rudder-Fish, Black
- Runner
- Rusty Flounder
- Sabre-Fish: See Cutlass-Fish
- Sail-Fish
- Sailor's Choice: See Red-Mouth Grunt and Scuppaug
- Salmon, Kelp: See Cabrilla
- Salmon, Quaddy: See Pollock
- Salmon, Sea: See Pollock
- Salmon: See Squeteague
- Salmon Trout: See Squeteague
- Salmon, White: See Amber-Fish
- Salpa: See Drummer
- Sand Dab: See Rusty Flounder
- Sand Mullet: See Striped Mullet
- Salt Water Tailor: See Bluefish
- Sardine: See Sardine and Anchovy
- Sardine, American: See Pogy Herring
- Sardine, California
- Sardina: See California Sardine
- Savanilla: See Tarpum
- Savega: See Pogy Herring
- Saw-Belly: See Glut Herring
- Scabbard-Fish: See Cutlass-Fish
- Scad
- Scamp Grouper
- School Cod: See Cod
- Scoodled Skulljoe: See Haddock
- Scorpene
- Scorpion: See Scorpene
- Scrod: See Cod
- Scrode: See Cod
- Sculpin: See Scorpene
- Sculpin, Daddy: See Sea Robin
- Sculpin, Deep-Water: See Sea Raven
- Scup: See Scuppaug
- Scuppaug
- Sea Bass: See Sea Bass and Squeteague
- Sea Bat: See Sea Robin
- Sea Bream: See Sheephead
- Sea Cat: See Gaff-Topsail Catfish
- Sea Drum: See Black Drum
- Sea Lawyer: See Gray Snapper
- Sea Mink: See Kingfish
- Sea Porgy: See Scuppaug
- Sea Rabbit: See Puff-Fish
- Sea Raven
- Sea Robin
- Sea Salmon: See Pollock
- Sea Trout: See Squeteague
- Senorita-Fish
- Sergeant-Fish: See Cobia
- Sergeant-Major
- Shad, Bug: See Pogy Herring

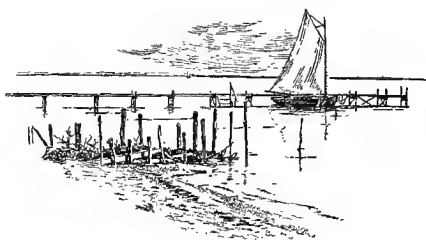
Shad, Common
Shad, Forerunner: See Hickory Shad
Shad, Gizzard: See Mud Shad
Shad, Hairy-Back: See Mud Shad
Shad, Hard-Head: See Pogy Herring
Shad, Hickory: See Hickory Shad and Mud Shad
Shad, Lake: See Mud Shad
Shad, Mud
Shad-School Cod: See Cod
Shad, Tailor: See Hickory Shad
Shad, White: See Common Shad
Shad, White-eyed: See Mud Shad
Shad, Winter: See Mud Shad
Shad, Yellow-Tail: See Pogy Herring
Shadine: See Pogy Herring
Shark's Valet: See Pilot Fish
She Cults: See Squeteague
Sheepshead: See Sheepshead, Butterfish, and Red-Fish
Sheepshead, Three-Tail: See Moon-Fish
Shiner: See Pogy Herring
Shiner, Blunt-nosed: See Horse-Fish
Shiner, Pug-nosed: See Horse-Fish
Shoal-Water Cod: See Cod
Shoemaker: See Runner
Shore Cod: See Cod
Shore Pompano: See Round Pompano
Silver Cero: See Mackerel
Silver Eel: See Cutlass Fish
Silver-Fish: See Tarpum
Silver Hake
Silver King: See Tarpum
Silver Moon-Fish
Silver Mullet
Silver Perch: See Yellow-Tail
Silver Sides: See Tarpum
Silver-spotted Tunny
Skipjack: See Bluefish, Bonito, Butter-Fish, Runner,
Jurel, and Leather-Jacket
Skip Mackerel: See Young Bluefish
Skulljoe: See Haddock
Slippery Dick: See Blue Parrot-Fish
Smelt
Smooth Flounder
Snapper, Bastard: See Mangrove Snapper
Snapper, Black: See Cod and Gray Snapper
Snapper, Brown: See Red Grouper
Snapper, Gray
Snapper, Mangrove: See Mangrove Snapper and Pensacola Snapper
Snapper, Pensacola
Snapper, Red
Snapper, Red-bellied: See Red Grouper
Snapper: See Young Bluefish and Rosefish
Snapping Mackerel: See Young Bluefish
Snip-nosed Mullet: See Black Rudder-Fish
Snook: See Cobia and Ravallia
Snorer Croaker
Sole, American
Spade-Fish: See Moon-Fish
Spanish Flag
Spanish Mackerel: See Spanish Mackerel and Bonito
Spanish Monterey Mackerel
Sporada: See Surf-Fish
Spear-Fish: See Bill-Fish
Spearing: See Anchovy
Speckled Garruta
Spike Mackerel: See Common Mackerel
Spot

Spotted Black Rockfish
 Spotted Cabrilla
 Spotted Cero: See Mackerel
 Spotted Corsair
 Spotted Grouper
 Spotted Sand Flounder
 Spotted Trout: See Squeteague
 Sprat: See Glut Herring
 Sprat Whitebait: See Branch Herring
 Squeteague
 Squid Hound: See Striped Bass
 Squid School Cod: See Cod
 Squirrel-Fish: See Squirrel Fish and Red-Mouth Grunt
 Squirrel Hake: See Hake
 Squit: See Squeteague
 Star-Fish: See Butter-Fish
 Starling: See Rock Trout
 Staten Island Herring: See Hickory Shad
 Streaked Bass: See Striped Bass
 Striped Bass
 Striped Bonito
 Striped Fish: See Yellow-Fish
 Striped Mullet
 Sturgeon
 Suckermang: See Squeteague
 Surf-Fish
 Summer Flounder
 Sunfish: See Horse-Fish
 Sun Dial: See Spotted Sand Flounder
 Sword-Fish

 Tailor: See Hickory Shad
 Tailor Shad: See Hickory Shad
 Tarnbor: See Red Rockfish
 Tarpon: See Tarpum
 Tarpum
 Tautog
 Tauna: See Albicore
 Ten-Pounder: See Big-eyed Herring
 Thimble-Eye: See Chub Mackerel
 Thread Herring: See Mud Shad
 Three-tailed Porgie: See Moon-Fish
 Three-Tail Sheephead: See Moon-Fish
 Tinker Mackerel: See Tinker Mackerel and Common
 Mackerel
 Toad-Fish
 Toad-Fish, Rock: See Sea Raven
 Tom Cod: See Tom Cod and Kingfish
 Ton: See Horse Mackerel
 Tripple-Tail: See Flasher
 Treefish
 Trout, Ocean: See Pogy Herring
 Trout, Rock
 Trout, Salmon: See Squeteague
 Trout, Sea: See Squeteague
 Trout, Spotted: See Squeteague
 Tuna: See Pacific Bonito and Horse Mackerel
 Tunnina: See Albicore
 Tunny: See Tunny, Striped Bonito, and Horse Mackerel
 Tunny, Long-finned
 Tunny, Silver-spotted
 Turbot: See Summer Flounder
 Turbot, Greenland
 Tusk: See Cusk

 Vermilion Fish
 Viuva: See Widow Rockfish
 Wall-eyed Herring: See Branch Herring

- Warsaw Jew-Fish: See Black Grouper
Water Flounder: See Spotted Sand Flounder
Weakfish: See Squeteague
Whitebait: See Anchovy and Glut Herring
Whitebait, Sprat: See Branch Herring
White-eyed Shad: See Mud Shad
White-Fish: See Pogy Herring
White Hake: See Hake
White Salmon: See Amber-Fish
White Sea Bass: See Squeteague
White Shad: See Common Shad
Whiting: See Silver Hake, Harvest-Fish, and Kingfish
Widow Rockfish
Window-Pane: See Spotted Sand Flounder
Winter Flounder: See Common Flounder
Winter Shad: See Mud Shad
Woho: See Bill-Fish
Worm-Cod: See Cod
- Yellow-backed Rockfish
Yellow-Fin: See Yellow-tailed Croaker and Squeteague
Yellow-Fish
Yellow Mackerel: See Jurel
Yellow-Tail: See Yellow-Tail, Amber-Fish, Pogy Herring, and Runner
Yellow-Tail Rockfish
Yellow-tailed Croaker
Yellow-Tail Shad: See Pogy Herring
Young Bluefish
Young Drum: See Banded Drum



Popular Fresh-Water Fishes



How the Angler Takes Them

You've weak-fish, carp and turbot, pike and plaice;
There's not a pool or tiny water-trace
Where swam not myriads of the finny race
Easily taken.

JACOB STEENDAM:
Praise of New Netherland, 1661.

POPULAR FRESH-WATER FISHES

Bass, Big-Mouth Black (Large-Mouth Black Bass, Oswego Bass, Jumper, Jumping Bass, Leaper, Leaping Bass, Night Bass, Moss Bass, Trout, Chub, Welshman, Marsh Bass, River Bass, Rock Bass, Slough Bass, White Bass, Green Bass, Spotted Bass, Green Perch, Yellow Perch, Black Perch, Speckled Hen, etc.): Caught with a four-ounce or six-ounce fly rod in fly-fishing and a six-ounce or eight-ounce bait rod in bait-fishing. My line for fly-fishing is a fine one of enamelled silk; for bait fishing I use a fine, plain, black raw-silk line. My leader is a fine, round, brown-stained, single gut of twelve feet in length; my reel, a light-weight rubber-and-german-silver multiplier for bait-fishing and an ordinary common-click rubber reel for fly-fishing. Range: Atlantic slope of the continent east of the Rocky Mountains, occurring in the Great Lakes, the upper part of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins, the Red River of the North as far as Manitoba, in latitude 50° , all the rivers of the Southern States, from the James to the St. John, and in the lower streams and bayous connected with the Gulf of Mexico, to Texas, latitude 27° . Weighs up to eight pounds. One weighing twenty pounds is said to have been taken in Florida. The appropriate flies and other lures are the same as those enumerated for the Small-Mouth Black Bass.

Bass, Small-Mouth Black (Jumper, Jumping Bass, Leaper, Leaping Bass, Perch, Trout, Mountain Trout, Bronze-Backer, Marsh Bass, Night Bass, River Bass, Rock Bass, Slough Bass, Little Bass, Little-Mouth Bass, White Bass, Green Bass, Spotted Bass, Green Perch, Yellow Perch, Black Perch, Speckled Hen, etc.): Caught in ponds, lakes, and rivers with the artificial fly and helgramite, crawfish, cricket, shrimp, grasshopper, worm, and small fish, on a four-ounce or six-ounce fly

rod for fly-fishing, and a six-ounce or eight-ounce bait rod for bait-fishing. Weighs in the average two and a half pounds. Specimens of seven pounds have been reported. Range: Atlantic slope of the continent east of the Rocky Mountains, occurring in the Great Lakes, the upper parts of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins, and in the waters north to latitude 47° , west to Wisconsin, and southward to latitude 33° . Abundant in the rivers and lakes of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, and Canada, and the lakes and ponds of Maine. Successful flies: La Belle, Cheney, Shad-Fly, White Miller, Scarlet Ibis, Gray Hackle, Brown Pennel, Professor, and all of the sober-hued patterns. For fly-fishing use a silk enamelled line; for bait-fishing a black raw-silk line. Leaders: Single, long, and fine. For stream fly-fishing use flies a trifle smaller than the ordinary Bass fly and a trifle larger than the Brook Trout fly. The northern season begins in early July and lasts up to cool weather.

Bass, Rock (Rock Sunfish, Goggle-Eye, Red Eye, War-Mouth, etc.): Caught during the summer and autumn in clear waters of lakes, ponds, and rivers, in the Great Lakes region and the Mississippi Valley, with worm and small-fish bait, on the smallest Black Bass rod and tackle. Weighs up to one and a half pounds.

Bass, Strawberry (Northern Crappie, Calico Bass, Strawberry Perch, Grass Bass, Bitterhead, Lamplighter, Bank Lick Bass, Bar Fish, Razor Back, Chinquapin Perch, Silver Bass, Big Fin Bass, Goggle Eye, Goggle-Eyed Perch, etc.): Caught with light Black Bass rod and tackle and baits in clear, quiet waters abundantly in the Great Lakes region and the upper Mississippi, and is diffused throughout the Mississippi Valley and the streams of the Carolinas and Georgia east of the mountains. Weighs up to three pounds; common weight, one pound.

Bass, White (Striped Lake Bass): Caught on a four-ounce or six-ounce Brook Trout fly rod or light Black Bass bait rod and delicate tackle, with worm and minnow bait, abun-

dantly in the Great Lakes region, and in fair numbers in the Ohio, the upper tributaries of the Mississippi, and many of the streams farther south. Inhabits lakes and ponds and deep parts of rivers. Averages in weight from one to three pounds. Is often confounded with and closely resembles the Striped Bass of salt water.

Bass, Yellow (Bar Fish, etc.): Caught on a light Brook Trout rod or a small Black Bass bait rod, and a light reel, line, and leader, with minnow bait, in the lower Mississippi and its deep and sluggish tributaries. This species also resembles the Striped Bass (salt water), and is graded with the White Bass. Averages in weight from one to three pounds.

Bream (Golden Shiner, Roach, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly, the same as used for Brook Trout, and with small bits of worm, in streams, rivers, ponds, canals, and bayous where the bottoms are carpeted with aquatic plants. Common in the Middle States and the South. Weighs up to one pound and a half.

Carp, Gold (Gold Fish, Red Fish, Silver Fish, Scarlet Fish, etc.): Caught with light Brook Trout tackle and worm, fish-roë, or dough-paste bait, in ponds, where it has been introduced from Japan by the Fish Commission.

Carp, King (Mirror Carp, Saddle Carp, etc.): Caught in the summer at the pond bottom on any light fresh-water rod with worm, fish-roë or dough-paste bait. The line should be entirely of gut—fine, round, and clouded. To this attach a No. 4 quill float and a single split shot six inches from the hook. This species has large scales that run along the sides of the body in rows, the rest of the body being bare.

Carp, Leather: Caught with the same bait and tackle as used for the King Carp. This species has only a few scales,—some specimens none at all,—and its skin is thick and soft.

Carp, Scale: Caught with King Carp bait and tackle. This species has regular, concentrically arranged scales.

Carp-Sucker (Carp, Spear-Fish, Sail-Fish, Quill-Back, Skim-Back, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait in the Ohio River.

Carp-Sucker (Carp, Susquehanna Carp, Mattapony Carp, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait east of the Alleghanies, from New York to Alabama. Common in Pennsylvania and in the Mattapony and Pamunky rivers of Virginia. Attains a weight of three pounds.

Catfish (Cat, White Cat, Sea Cat, White Catfish, Halibut-Steak, Bullhead, Channel Cat, Blue Cat, etc.): Caught in bottom-fishing in rivers, lakes, and ponds; the common one-pound to four-pound Bullhead of the North and East, and the two-pound to five-pound White Catfish of the Potomac and Susquehanna, on light tackle; the four-pound to ten-pound Blue Catfish of the West and South, on medium tackle, and the one-hundred-pound Catfish of the Great Lakes, and the one-hundred-and-fifty-pound Channel Cat of the Mississippi, on heavy tackle. Baits: Worm and small fish.

Chub: Caught on light Brook Trout tackle with worm bait. There are about fifty species in the West, Far West, and the South known as Chub and Mullet. They average from two to eighteen inches. Some forms attain a length of six feet. These are caught on heavy tackle. Utah Lake has two species. Numerous other species abound between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. Among these are the Pescadito of the Rio Grande region, the Leather-Sided Minnow of the Provo River and Salt Lake Basin, and the Red-Sided Shiner of the upper Missouri and the Great Lakes. California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, and New Mexico have several species of Chub known generally as Chub and Mullet. The Columbia and Sacramento rivers have a species referred to as Pike and Shepawl that attains a length of four feet. Another species, found in the lower course of the Rio Colorado, attains a length of five feet. The Split-Tail, eighteen inches in length, is common in the Sacramento. The

Cut-Lip Chub, Day Chub, or Negro Chub of eight inches is abundant in the basin of the Susquehanna. The Hard-Mouth Chub, found in the rivers of Oregon and Washington, attains a length of one foot. The River Chub or Horny-Head Chub, attaining a length of twelve inches, is found from New York to Utah and Alabama.

Crappie (Croppie, Bachelor, New Light, Campbellite, Sac-a-lait, Chinquapin Perch, Bridge Perch, Goggle-Eye, Tin Mouth, Speckled Perch, Shad, John Demon, etc.): Caught on light Black Bass tackle in the Southern States, with worm and minnow bait. Weighs up to three pounds; one-pound specimens are more common. This fish to the Southern angler is what the Strawberry Bass (Northern Crappie) is to the rodman of the North and West.

Dace, Horned (Chub, Corporal, Corporaalen, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly with Brook Trout tackle and flies in all the small streams and ponds from western Massachusetts to Nebraska and southward. It is a handsome, lively game-fish that attains a length of one foot.

Drum, Lake (Sheepshead, Perch, Gray Perch, White Perch, Croaker, Crocus, Thunder-Pumper, Gaspergou, Jewel Head, Maleshoganay, etc.): Caught abundantly in large bodies of water throughout the Western States from the Great Lakes to the Rio Grande. Weighs up to sixty pounds.

Eel: Caught on any sort of tackle in bottom-fishing with any sort of bait, worms in particular, in almost any water. A short and stiff but light rod and a short, stout leader are best for special service.

Grayling: Caught during the autumn season in the stirring edge-waters of pools below rapids in clear and cold streams in Michigan and Montana and British America and Alaska, on a light Brook Trout fly rod and Brook Trout tackle. Is the most beautiful and graceful of American fresh-water fishes. Has a smaller and more delicate mouth than the

Brook Trout, and takes the artificial fly more quietly, but is none the less a fine game-fish. Weighs up to less than two pounds. Brook Trout flies of subdued color are best for the Grayling—Oak, Queen of the Water, Brown Hackle, Professor, etc.

Herring, Branch (Alewife, Allwife, Ellwife, Ellwhoop, Big-Eyed Herring, Gaspereau, Gasperôt, Sprat, Whitebait, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly in Lake Ontario, the large lakes of New York, and the salt rivers of the Atlantic coast. Is common in the Albemarle, Connecticut, and Potomac rivers and off the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.

Herring, Inland (Alewife, Skipjack, Shad, Herring, etc.): Caught throughout the Mississippi Valley in all the larger streams, and Lake Michigan and Lake Erie. In the neighborhood of the ocean it descends to the Gulf. Attains a length of one foot. Feeds on crustaceans and worms.

Minnow (Shiner, Minnie, Menawe, Penk, etc.): Caught with bits of worm and a silk thread and needle-hook. There are four species—one in Tennessee, one in the Beaver River, Utah, one in the upper Missouri, and one in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The Black-Striped Minnow is abundant in clear streams from Ohio and Virginia to New England. Measures a few inches in length.

Moon-Eye (Moon-Eye Herring, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly and with Minnow bait in Lake Pepin and other waters. Is a handsome fish. Attains a weight of two pounds. Often takes the fly and discards it before the angler can hook the fish.

Muskellunge (Mascalonge, Maskalonge, Maskinongé, etc.): Caught with small-fish and large-frog bait, on the stoutest bait-casting rod, and the same reel, line, leader, etc., used in ocean surf-fishing for Striped Bass and Red Drum. Found in the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, and other rivers of our northern boundary. Is a member of the Pike family. Resembles the Pike and the Pick-

erels (same family) in form. Weighs up to eighty pounds.

Perch, White: Caught on Brook Trout tackle with the artificial fly and with worm, shrimp, and small-fish bait in brackish and fresh waters—mostly on the flat clay and muddy bottoms of shallow places in tidal rivers. Is abundant in the Chesapeake and its tributaries, the lakes and streams of the St. John River, New Brunswick, in the Tar and Neuse rivers of North Carolina, and the creeks that flow into the Delaware River. Weighs up to two pounds; averages seven to nine ounces. In fly-fishing, use small bright-colored flies of the Brook Trout patterns.

Perch, Yellow: Caught with Brook Trout tackle in nearly all ponds, rivers, and lakes of the Atlantic Slope on the artificial fly and with worm and minnow bait. A six-ounce bait rod for bait-fishing; a four-ounce fly rod for fly-fishing. Flies: Those of red, gray, brown, and white. Haunts: Sandy and pebbly bottoms partially covered with vegetation in quiet waters. Averages a half-pound in weight; specimens weighing one, two, three, and even four pounds have been taken.

Pickrel, Chain (Common Pickerel, Jack, etc.): Caught on an eight-ounce bait rod and a bait reel with minnow and frog bait in rivers, lakes, and ponds of the United States. Weighs up to eight pounds. The Pickerel is a member of the Pike family.

Pickrel, Humpback: Caught with the same bait and tackle as the Chain Pickerel. Common in the Mississippi Valley. Is a diminutive member of the Pike family.

Pickrel, Long Island (Brook Pickerel, Pond Pike, Trout Pickerel, Trout Pike, etc.): Caught with light Brook Trout tackle, in the ponds and streams of Long Island, New York. Is a diminutive Pike; does not grow much over ten inches in length. Favors worm and minnow bait and the artificial fly (Scarlet Ibis, etc.), which it will gamely rise to in the shallow streams

Pike (Jack): Caught with Muskellunge tackle and bait commonly in the Great Northern Lakes region—the same waters frequented here by Muskellunge. Rivals the Muskellunge in size and cogency. In Eastern America, the Pike ranges south to Ohio, and north to British America. The large specimens are often confounded with the Muskellunge.

Pike-Perch (Blue Pike, Salmon, White Salmon, Jack Salmon, Jack, Sauger, Yellow Pike, Gray Pike, Green Pike, Grass Pike, Okow, Doree, Dory, Glass-Eye, Wall-Eye, Wall-Eyed Pike, Pickerel, Horse-Fish, Ground Pike, etc.): Caught in the summer and autumn on medium Black Bass bait tackle and (stream fish) on Brook Trout fly tackle, with crawfish, frog, minnow, and worm bait in bait-fishing; and a large, dark-colored Bass fly for morning and a lighter fly for evening in fly-fishing. It is not a Pike or a Perch; it is a distinct species that resembles both the Pike and the Perch, hence its name. Is found in Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Ohio, Georgia, and Arkansas. Inhabits, deep places in lakes, and rapids and pools in the smaller waters. Averages in weight from one to four pounds; seldom exceeds ten pounds, but there are records of specimens weighing twenty and thirty pounds.

Roach (Dace, Chub, Fall Fish, Chiven, Cousin Trout, etc.): Caught with light Brook Trout tackle on the artificial fly and with worm bait in the streams of the Eastern and Middle States east of the Alleghanies. Is a fine game-fish weighing up to four pounds. It is common in the Delaware Basin, the Susquehanna, and the headwaters of the Atlantic-flowing streams of Virginia and the Carolinas.

Salmon, Atlantic: Caught in the spring and early summer, June being a favorite month, on the artificial fly with a fifteen-and-a-half-foot salmon rod, a salmon click reel, holding one hundred feet of water-proofed tapered silk salmon line and a fine long salmon-leader. The season lasts from May 1 to August 15. Found mostly in Canada, in the Restigouche, the Cascapedia, the St. John, the York, the

Godbout, the Mingan, the Mosit, and the Natisquan rivers. Is angled for with much the same method as employed in Brook Trout fly-fishing. Leaps from the water when hooked. The tails of swift rapids, the pools between two cascades, and still, deep reaches are likely spots. Flies: Jock Scott, Fairy, Dusty Miller, Fiery Brown, Black Ranger, Dark Admiral, Silver Gray, and Silver Doctor. Weighs up to fifty pounds; averages, in the rivers, fifteen pounds.

Salmon, Landlocked (Wininnish, Quininish, Sebago Trout, etc.): Caught with Salmon or medium Brook Trout tackle on the artificial fly in swift currents below dams and rapids. Leaps two and three feet clear of the water when hooked. Is identical with the Atlantic Salmon—same species—and exhibits no radical differences excepting that it does not go to salt water. Abundant in Maine and Canada. Weighs up to twenty pounds. Averages two to five pounds. Flies: Yellow, yellow and black, gray, red and gray, and brown and black.

Salmon, Pacific: There are four well-known species of Pacific Salmon—the *Gorbuscha* (Humpback Salmon, Dog Salmon, Holia, Hone, Haddoh, Lost Salmon, etc.), of five pounds, ranging from the Sacramento River to Alaska-Behring Island, and Kamtchatka; the Nerka (Blue-Back Salmon, Red-Fish, Suk-Kegh, Saw, Quai, Suck-Eye, etc.), of fifteen pounds, ranging from the Columbia River, the Yukon, and Behring Island to Japan and Kamtchatka; the Kisutch (Silver Salmon, White-Fish, White Salmon, Coho, Skowitz, Hoopid, etc.), of twenty pounds, ranging from Sacramento to Behring Island and Kamtchatka; the Keta (Dog Salmon, Kayko, Musquaw, Qualoch, Nisqually, Ktla-why, Le Kai, etc.) of twelve pounds, ranging from San Francisco northward to Hotham Inlet, Alaska, and the Quin-nat (Chouicha, etc.) of one hundred pounds, ascending the large rivers of California, and occurring northward to the Yukon in Alaska. All of these Salmon are taken in nets, and the last species, the largest and most important of the genus, is caught by the angler with medium tackle and salmon-roe bait, and, it is

claimed, with the artificial fly. The Quinnot Salmon resembles the Atlantic Salmon, the king of game-fishes, if we ignore the dark spots the Quinnot has on its back and sides.

Salmon Trout, Black-Spotted (Silver Trout, Black Trout, Black-Spotted Trout, Preestl, etc.): caught on the artificial fly in the Rocky Mountain region, the lakes of New Mexico, Utah, Western Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. The young are abundant in Puget Sound, and are occasionally taken along the California coast. Weighs up to thirty pounds.

Salmon Trout, Brown (Brown Trout, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly practically the same as Brook Trout are taken. Same rods, tackle, and flies. Introduced in this country from Europe. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Salmon Trout, Rainbow (Rainbow Trout, Golden Trout, Golden Salmon, Brook Trout, Speckled Trout, Mountain Trout, etc.): Caught with the artificial fly in fresh streams and salt rivers. Occurs from near the Mexican line to Oregon and has been successfully introduced in the Eastern and Northern States, where it is taken upon ordinary Brook Trout tackle—light fly rod, fine leader, click reel, etc. Flies, same as those flailed for Brook Trout. Season: Same as Brook Trout. Weighs up to six pounds.

Salmon Trout, Steel-Head: (Hard-Head, Steel-Head Trout, etc.): Caught mostly in nets. Reaches a weight of twenty-two pounds. Found along the Pacific coast from the Sacramento River northward to Alaska. Abundant in the Columbia and Frazer rivers in the spring. Inhabits river-mouths.

Salmon Trout, Kansas River: Caught on Brook Trout tackle from the Kansas River to the upper Missouri. Reaches twenty-four inches in length.

Salmon Trout, Loch Leven (Loch Leven Trout, etc.): Introduced to this country from Europe, in streams in Michigan, Maine, and other States. Is taken on the artificial fly the same as Brook Trout.

Salmon Trout, Rio Grande: Abundant in the headwaters of the Rio Grande, Rio Colorado, and their tributaries; occurs in Bear River and the streams of Utah.

Salmon Trout, Lake Tahoe (Lake Tahoe Trout, Silver Trout, Black Trout, et.): Caught in Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake, and the streams of the Sierra Nevada on Brook Trout tackle. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Salmon Trout, Waha Lake (Waha Lake Trout, etc.); Caught on Brook Trout tackle. A local form of the Black-Spotted Salmon Trout, found in Waha Lake, a landlocked mountain tarn in Washington.

Shad, Common (White Shad): Caught with Brook Trout tackle in the springtime at the mouths of fresh rivers on the artificial fly, the gaudy, Scarlet Ibis on a small hook being a favorite pattern. Cast early in the morning and from five o'clock to eight o'clock in the evening. Is taken in nets in salt rivers along the whole Atlantic coast of the United States. Weighs up to eight pounds.

Shad, Mud (Winter Shad, Lake Shad, Hairy-Back, Thread Herring, Gizzard Shad, White-Eyed Shad, Hickory Shad, etc.): Caught in Lake Erie and Lake Michigan and in the sea and brackish waters all along the Atlantic coast from Delaware Bay southward to Mexico. Is abundant in the reservoirs and larger streams of the Mississippi Valley, the Potomac, and St. John's rivers and other localities. Enters all streams after becoming landlocked. Entered the Great Lakes through the canals.

Shiner (Red Dace, Red Fin, Minnow, Minnie, etc.): Caught in all the streams from New England to Kansas and Alabama, on Brook Trout tackle with bits of worm. Reaches a length of ten inches.

Sturgeon: Caught with heavy tackle and small-fish bait in bottom-fishing in the Great Lakes, Lakes Piquette and St. Croix, the James, Rappahannock, Mississippi, Susquehanna, Potomac, and other large rivers. There are

two species on the Atlantic coast, one with a shorter and blunter nose than the other. The sturgeon attains a length of twelve feet, and a weight of three or four hundred pounds, and leaps entirely out of the water at dusk. Its mouth is on the under surface of its head, it has no teeth, and it grubs for its food in the mud.

Sucker, Buffalo (Buffalo-Fish, etc.): Caught on Black Bass tackle and worm bait in the Mississippi and its tributaries. Attains a weight of fifteen pounds.

Sucker, Big-mouthed Buffalo (Gaspergou, etc.): Caught on heavy tackle in the larger streams of the Mississippi. Weighs up to fifty pounds.

Sucker, Black Horse (Missouri Sucker, Gourd-Seed Sucker, Suckerel, Shoenaher, etc.): Caught on Black Bass tackle and worm and minnow bait in the river channels of the Ohio and Mississippi. Attains a weight of fifteen pounds.

Sucker, Brook (White Sucker, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait in all bodies of water from New England to Colorado. In the Great Lakes it attains a length of two feet; in brooks, ten inches.

Sucker, Chub (Barbel, Sweet Sucker, Creek-Fish, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait from Maine to Texas. Attains a length of one foot.

Sucker, Hammer-Head (Stone-Roller, Hog Sucker, Mud Sucker, Stone Toter, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait in rapids and shoals of cold and clear water from the Great Lakes southward. It should not be called Mud Sucker as it favors running streams. Attains a length of two feet.

Sucker, Rabbit-Mouth (Hare-Lip, Split-Mouth, May Sucker, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait in Tennessee rivers and some Ohio streams. Attains a length of eighteen inches.

Sucker, Red Horse (Mullet, Brook Mullet, Lake Shad, etc.): Caught on Black Bass tackle and worm bait pretty generally east of the Rocky Mountains excepting Eastern New England. Attains a weight of four pounds.

Sunfish (Pumpkin Seed, Sunny, Brim, Perch, Pearch, Red-Breast, Red-Headed Bream, Red-Bellied Bream, Copper-Nosed Bream, Red-Bellied Perch, Blue Sunfish, Blue Bream, Dollardee, Black Warmouth, Goggle-Eye, Warmouth, Big Mouth, Sun Perch, etc.): Caught in the ponds and lakes in the Great Lake region and the coastwise streams from Maine to Georgia on the artificial fly and the angle-worm with light Brook Trout fly tackle. Haunts quiet places in clear and still waters. Weighs up to one and a half pounds in the lakes; averages smaller in the ponds.

Tench: Caught in weedy spots of muddy-bottom places with worm bait and small Carp tackle. Common in the Potomac and other waters. Measures a few inches in length.

Trout, Brook (Speckled Trout, Mountain Trout, Fontinalis, Speckled Beauty, Spotted Trout, etc.): Caught in the spring and summer in clear streams, lakes, and ponds, on the artificial fly. Favors eddies, riffles, pools, and deep spots under the banks of the stream and near rocks and fallen trees. Feeds on small fish, flies, and worms. Breeds in the autumn. Weighs up to ten pounds in large waters. There is a record of one weighing eleven pounds. This specimen was taken in Northwestern Maine. Averages three quarters of a pound to one pound and a half in the streams, and one pound to three pounds in the lakes and ponds. Occurs between latitude $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and 55° , in the lakes and streams of the Atlantic watershed, near the sources of a few rivers flowing into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, and some of the southern affluents of Hudson Bay, its range being limited by the western foothills of the Alleghanies, extending about three hundred miles from the coast, except about the Great Lakes, in the northern tributaries of which it abounds. It also inhabits the headwaters of the Chattahoochee, in the southern spurs of the Georgia Alleghanies

and tributaries of the Catawba in North Carolina, and clear waters of the great islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence—Anticosti, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, and Newfoundland; and abounds in New York, Michigan, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maine, Long Island, Canada, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. For the larger specimens use a six-ounce fly rod; for the tiny mountain specimens, a four-ounce fly rod. Leaders: Single, fine, and long. Reel: Small click. Flies: 6 to 14 on the streams and 4 to 6 on the lakes and ponds. Patterns: Quaker, Oak, Coachman, Dark Stone, Red Hackle, Blue Bottle, Bradford, Wren, Cahil, Brown Drake, Brandreth, Canada, Page, Professor, Codun, Dark Coachman, and the Palmers—green, gray, red, and brown. Use dark colors on bright days and early in the season; lighter shades on dark days, in the evening, and as the season grows warmer.

Trout, Greenland (Canada Sea Trout): Caught in midsummer on medium Brook Trout tackle in Labrador, the rivers of considerable size in Canada, and the lakes of Greenland. Rivals the Atlantic Salmon in size, and is a fine sporting species. Averages two pounds in weight. It frequents the sandy pits that are uncovered at half-tide. Higher up the rivers it is found in the pools.

Trout, Lake (Togue, Fresh-Water Cod, Tuladi, Lunge, etc.): Caught on medium tackle with the troll and minnow bait in deep water, and, early in the season, near the surface, the young rising to artificial trout flies in rapid water. Occurs in all the great lakes of New Brunswick and in many similar waters in Maine. Attains a weight of twenty-one pounds. Haunts deep water as a rule, though often steals to the shoals and shores in search of food, small fish, early in the morning and at twilight.

Trout, Lake (Siscowet, Siskawitz): Caught on medium tackle and small-fish bait along the north shores of Lake Superior. Haunts deep water and feeds upon a species of sculpin. Attains a weight of thirty pounds; averages four pounds. Its habits closely resemble those of the Mackinaw Lake Trout.

Trout, Lake (Mucqua, Bear Trout, etc.): Caught in deep water on medium tackle and small-fish bait on the south shore of Lake Superior. Closely resembles the Siscowet Lake Trout of the same lake, if it is not, as many think, merely a local variety of the same form.

Trout, Lake (Winnipiseogee Trout): Caught on medium tackle and small-fish bait in Lake Winnipiseogee and supposedly in Lake George.

Trout, Lake (Mackinaw Trout, Namaycush, Lake Salmon, Salmon Trout, etc.): Caught with medium tackle on the troll and with minnow bait in deep water in the chain of Great Lakes from Superior to Ontario, also in Lake Champlain, New York, and other lakes of the United States and British America, occurring also to the northeastward, in Mackinaw River and in the Knowall River, Alaska. Is known as Mackinaw Trout in Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and as Lake Salmon and Salmon Trout in the lakes of northern New York. Is said to attain a weight of nin ty pounds, and a length of six feet.

Trout, Malma (Bull Trout, Speckled Trout, Lake Trout, Red-spotted Trout, Salmon Trout, Dolly Varden Trout, Chewagh, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle in fresh water and Black Bass tackle in the ocean. Occurs in northern California, west of the Cascade Range, throughout the Aleutian Islands, and northward to Colville River in Alaska, and is not unknown at Behring Island, and Plover Bay, Siberia. Taken in the sea it is called Salmon Trout; in the lakes it is called by all the names apprenticized above. In salt-water it feeds upon shrimp, smelt, young trout, sand lance, anchovy, herring, etc.; in fresh water, small fish, worms, etc. Weighs up to fourteen pounds in the ocean; averages smaller in the lakes.

Trout, Oquassa (Blue Back Trout): Caught on Brook Trout tackle in the lakes of western Maine, New York, and New Hampshire. Attains a length of ten inches.

Trout, Saibling: Caught on Brook Trout tackle in Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin. A native of northwestern Europe, introduced in American Brook Trout waters.

Whitefish: There are several species—the Whitefish inhabiting the Great Lakes and British America; the Lake Whitefish (Lake Herring, Michigan Herring, Cisco, etc.) of one foot length, ranging from the Great Lakes northeastward to Labrador; the Geneva Lake Whitefish (Frostfish, etc.) of Lakes Michigan, Ontario, and western New York, particularly Geneva Lake; the Mongrel Whitefish occurring in the upper Great Lakes and northward to Alaska; the Menomonee Whitefish, occurring in the lakes of New England, the upper Great Lakes, and northwestward to Alaska; the Rocky Mountain Whitefish (Mountain Herring, Round-Fish, Shad Waiver, etc.) of one pound, occurring in the upper tributaries of the Missouri, the streams flowing into the Columbia, and the clear lakes from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; the Blue-Fin Whitefish (Black-Fin, etc.) of the deep parts of Lake Michigan, and deep lakes near Madison, Wis., and the Whitefish (Inconnu) of the Mackenzie River and its tributaries, Yukon and Kowak rivers, Alaska, a species said to attain a weight of forty pounds.

Popular Salt-Water Fishes



How the Angler Takes Them

So gaat het hier: dat's Werelts overvloed,
(Waar mee de Mensch word koninglijk gevoed
Door gulle gunst des milden gevers) doet

Hem vaak vergeeten.

Steenbrassem, Steur en Dartien en Knor-haan.
En *Zee-Baars* die geen vorst sal laten slaan
En Kabellan: en Salm, die (wel gebraan).

Is vet, en voedig.

JAKOB STEENDAM, *t'Louf van Niew Nederland*, 1661.

POPULAR SALT-WATER FISHES

Albicore (Carcane, Tunnina, Tauna, Mackerel, Bonito, etc.): Caught on the troll in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Is well-known in the Gulf of Mexico. Attains a weight of forty pounds.

Amber-Fish (Jack-Fish etc.): Caught abundantly on medium tackle with crab, clam, worm, and small-fish bait just below the surface off the West Florida coast and the Carolina coast. Weighs up to fifteen pounds.

Amber-Fish (Rock Salmon, etc.): Caught near Pensacola in company with the preceding species, which it resembles in appearance and habits, though growing to a greater weight.

Amber-Fish (Yellow-Tail, White Salmon, Cavasina, etc.): Caught by trolling along the coast of California. Ranges from Cape San Lucas northward to the Santa Barbara and Coronados Islands. Weighs up to forty pounds.

Anchovy (Sardine, Spearing, Whitebait, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle, with bits of clam and worm, abundantly in the Atlantic waters about Ft. Macon, Ga., Woods Holl, Mass., and New Jersey and New York; in the Pacific abundantly in sheltered bays from British Columbia to Chili. Attains a length of six inches. Is the principal food of the Bonito, Salmon, Mackerel, Sea Bass, Barracuda, etc.

Bass, Sea (Blackfish, Black Will, Black Harry, Hannahills, Bluefish, Rock Bass, Black Bass, etc.): Caught on bottom places in the summer and autumn, particularly July to October, with shrimp, killy, and clam bait—the large specimens in the ocean, and the small

ones in the bays, near sod banks, wrecks, etc., during flood tide and the first and last of the ebb tide. Weighs up to five pounds; averages one and a half pounds. Range: North of Cape Cod to the sandy coast of Texas. Common about New York. Tackle: Medium casting-rod in the ocean; eight-ounce bait rod in the bays; linen line, stout single leader, multiplying reel, swivel sinker, and a No. 2 or $\frac{3}{8}$ sproat hook.

Bass, Black Sea (Jew-Fish): Caught in deep water about the islands of the Pacific, from the Farallones to below San Domingo; weighs up to five hundred pounds; small fish for bait; heaviest rod and tackle.

Bass, Striped (Rock, Rock Fish, Squid-Hound, Green-Head, Streaked Bass, etc.): Caught in the surf from April to November; August, September, and October best; in the Hudson River in the spring and autumn; high and low tide, night and day; abounds in waters where rocks prevail and near sod banks in line with rocky shores. The bay and river Striped Bass average in weight one to ten pounds; those of the sod banks, two to five pounds; in the heavy surf and deep ocean, three to sixty pounds. Range: The Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. Common near New York. Bait: Small eel, shrimp, crab, and worm. Tackle: For large surf fish, a medium casting-rod, multiplying reel, linen line, Salmon leader, swivel sinker, large sproat hook, and a gaff. For bay and river: Eight-ounce bait rod, multiplying reel, fine linen line, or a fine braided, black, raw silk line, fine leader, swivel sinker, No. $\frac{3}{8}$ sproat hook, and a landing net. For sod-bank fishing: The same without sinker.

Beshow (Black Cod, Horse Mackerel, Candle-Fish, etc.): Caught on worm and small-fish bait in rather deep water from Monterey northward to Sitka. Abundant in Seattle. Weighs up to five pounds.

Bill-Fish (Spear-Fish, Woho, etc.): Caught on the heaviest tackle in the western Atlantic from the West Indies to southern New England. Resembles the Swordfish in move-

ments, feeding, and size, though its bill is not as long as that of the Swordfish, and it attacks vessels the same as the Swordfish. Leaps from the water when hooked.

Blackfish, Rock: Caught on small tackle with clam bait near Charleston, S. C., and Pensacola, Fla. Resembles the Sea Bass, though a smaller species. For Blackfish see Tautog.

Blacksmith: Caught along reefs of rocks on light tackle from Santa Barbara Islands southward. Is of dusky color, and weighs up to two pounds.

Bluefish (Horse Mackerel, Skipjack, Salt-Water Tailor, Greenfish, etc.): Caught near the surface by still-fishing with crab and small fish bait, by trolling with a lead, cedar, bone, or pearl imitation squid, in the ocean and its surf and bays, on any tide from early summer to November, and by still-fishing in deep channels, creeks, and rivers with crab and small-fish bait—spearing, menhaden, etc. Weighs from one to fifteen pounds. Range: Central Brazil and the Guianas through the Gulf of Mexico and north to Nova Scotia, though not found in the Bay of Fundy. Common near New York. Tackle: Heavy casting rod, multiplying reel, stout linen line, $\frac{5}{8}$ sproat hook, snelled with wire.

Bluefish, Young (Snapper, Snapping Mackerel, Skip Mackerel, etc.): Caught near the surface with crab, shrimp, worm, clam, or small killyfish, spearing, etc., in bays, creeks, channels, rivers, and in the ocean near inlets and breakwaters from August to early November. Averages eight inches in length. Common near New York. Tackle: A light Trout rod, small hook, click reel, light linen line, and a stout single leader; no sinker.

Boccacio (Boccac, Merou, Jack Tom Cod, etc.): Caught (adult) about reefs in deep water and the young nearer shore from Santa Barbara Islands to Cape Mendocino, on crab, clam, and small-fish bait. Weighs up to five pounds.

Bonito (Skipjack, Spanish Mackerel, etc.): Caught on Bluefish bait and tackle on the surface of deep waters in the open ocean. Occurs on the Atlantic coast in the summer between Cape May and Cape Sable; off Cape Hatteras, off Block Island, off Long Island, the mouth of the Chesapeake, and in the Gulf of Mexico. Weighs up to ten pounds. Two species of Bonito are common on the Pacific coast—one closely related to that of the Atlantic, and another known as the Striped Bonito, which see.

Bonito, Pacific (Spanish Mackerel, Skipjack, Tuna, etc.): Caught on the troll a half mile from shore. Weighs up to twelve pounds. Ranges from San Francisco southward to Chili. Abundant in Monterey Bay and about the Santa Barbara Islands in the summer and autumn. Resembles the Bonito of the Atlantic.

Bonito, Striped (Albicore, Tunny, etc.): Caught with the troll on the Pacific coast. Is occasionally observed in the Atlantic, specimens being taken off Massachusetts.

Butter-Fish (Dollar-Fish, Sheepshead, Pumpkin-Seed, Star-Fish, Harvest-Fish, Skipjack, etc.): Caught in the summer on light tackle with bits of clam, crab, worm, and shrimp bait south to South Carolina and north to Maine. Measures up to eight inches in length.

Cabrilla (Kelp Salmon, Black Bass, Lockee Cod, etc.): Caught near rocks in deep waters of the Pacific, with small-fish bait and Tautog tackle. Weighs up to five pounds. Ranges from San Francisco to Cerros Island, and is abundant about Santa Barbara Islands.

Cabrilla, Johnny (Rock Bass): Caught in the same waters with the same bait and tackle described for Cabrilla. Weighs up to five pounds.

Cabrilla, Spotted (Rock Bass): Caught in the same waters with the same bait and tackle as described for Cabrilla, though a smaller species.

Catfish: Caught on heavy tackle with small-fish bait from Cape Hatteras to the Gulf of Mexico. Occurs near New York.

Catfish, Gaff-Topsail (Brackish Water Catfish, Sea Cat): Caught on heavy tackle with small-fish bait from Cape Cod to Florida; occasionally about New York.

Cavally (Horse Crevallé, etc.): Caught in the bays and open sea on medium tackle with crab and small-fish bait, on the Gulf coast and in West Florida, from May until late fall. Rare specimens have been taken as far north as Massachusetts. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Cavally, Goggle-eyed (Horse-eyed Jack, Goggler, Goggled-eyed Jack, Cicharra, etc.): Caught in the West Indies, along the Atlantic coast north to Vineyard Sound, and in the Gulf of California. Resembles the Cavally in weight and form.

Chogset (Bergall, Cunner): Caught with bits of clam, worm, or crab on Trout tackle—four-ounce rod, delicate line and leader, click reel, split-shot sinker—in the same waters frequented by small Blackfish, on any tide, from April to late November. Averages a half-pound to three quarters of a pound in weight. Specimens weighing two pounds have been taken. Range: Massachusetts to Delaware Bay. Common about New York.

Cobia (Crab-Eater, Sergeant-Fish, Cubby-Yew, Bonito, Coal-Fish, Snook, etc.): Caught in deep, clear waters on heavy tackle with small-fish bait, from the Gulf of Mexico to Cape Cod. Is common in Florida. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Cod (Codfish, Piker, Scrod, Scrode, Rock Cod, Rockling, Red Cod, Shoal-Water Cod, Shore Cod, Inshore Cod, Worm-Cod, Clam-Cod, Black Snapper, Black Biter, Brown Cod, Groundkeeper, Ground Tender, Grouper, Bank Cod, School Cod, Deep-Water Cod, Herring Fish, Herring Cod, Squid School Cod, Pasture School Cod, Shad School Cod, George's Fish, George's Cod, Pine-Tree Cod, Night Cod,

etc.): Caught near the bottom with clam and skimmer bait in the open ocean in the day, and in the surf at night, on any tide from October to early April. Weighs from one to one hundred and fifty pounds. Found in the North Atlantic, North Pacific and polar oceans. Common near New York. Tackle: A stiff casting-rod, a strong linen line, a multiplying reel, and a Kirby-Limerick $\frac{7}{8}$ hood close to a swivel sinker.

Cod, Cultus (Codfish, Ling, Bastard Cod, Buffalo Cod, Blue Cod, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait in rocky places of considerable depth from Santa Barbara to Alaska. Abundant north of Point Conception. Weighs up to sixty pounds.

Corsair: Caught on clam, crab, worm, and small-fish bait in deep water from Santa Barbara to San Francisco. Weighs up to one and a half pounds.

Corsair, Spotted: Same bait, weight, and range as the Corsair.

Croaker (Crocus, Ronco, etc.): Caught from New York to the Gulf of Mexico on medium tackle with shrimp bait in shoal water, grassy bottoms. Measures up to eighteen inches.

Croaker, Chub: An allied species to the preceding. Same tackle. Common in Charleston.

Croaker, Little (Little Bass, Cognard, etc.): Caught from Tomales Bay to Santiago, abundantly from Santa Barbara to San Francisco. Weighs up to one pound.

Croaker, Red (Roncador, Black Roncador, etc.): Caught from Point Conception southward. Weighs up to four pounds.

Croaker, Snorer (Roncador, etc.): Caught from Santa Barbara southward. Weighs up to eight pounds.

Croaker, Yellow-Tailed (Roncador, Yellow-Fin, etc.): Caught from Santa Barbara southward. Weighs up to three pounds.

Cusk (Tusk, etc.): Caught on clam bait along rocky ledges in deep water of the North Atlantic from Cape Cod to Newfoundland and Greenland. Curls its tail round the angles of the rock when hooked and is difficult to capture. Its skin rises in great blisters when taken from the water.

Cutlass-Fish (Sabre-Fish, Scabbard-Fish, Silver Eel, etc.): Caught on heavy tackle in the tropical Atlantic, on the coast of Brazil, in the Gulf of California, the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, and north to Woods Hole, Mass. Is abundant in the St. John's River, Florida, in the Indian River region, and in the Gulf of Mexico. Reaches a length of five feet. Often throws itself into the fisherman's boat.

Dolphin: Caught in the Atlantic mid-ocean, and in the Gulf of Mexico. A beautifully colored fish, often caught by sailors at sea. There are two species.

Drum, Banded (Little Drum, Young Drum): Caught on medium Blackfish tackle with clam, crab, and worm bait over oyster-beds during high tide, from June to early November. Is the young of the Black or Sea Drum. Occurs near New York.

Drum, Black (Sea Drum): Caught in bottom waters and the surf with surf clam (skimmer) and soft clam and crab bait on heavy tackle, same as used for surf Striped Bass. Most abundant in the Gulf of Mexico and the Southern Atlantic States; caught in the surf on the New Jersey shore, particularly at Anglesea, in the spring and summer; occasionally farther north. Weighs up to eighty pounds. Is the adult of the Banded Drum.

Drum, Red (Channel Bass): Caught on the bottom of the ocean and in the surf from July to late October with menhaden or clam bait, menhaden preferred. Weighs up to forty pounds. Abundant in the Carolinas, in Florida, and the Gulf of Mexico, and is taken in the surf on the New Jersey coast. Tackle: Stiff casting-rod, stout linen line, multiplying reel, swivel, sinker, and No.4-a Virginia hook.

Drummer (Salpa, Johnny, Biggy-Head, Cabezon, etc.): Caught on the Pacific coast. There are about eighteen species represented by these appellations. They resemble the Atlantic Sea Raven and Sea Robin in appearance and habits.

Eel: Caught on the bottom of most any water, regardless of tide, with any sort of bait; favors bits of clam, shrimp, and worms; is more often taken in the spring and autumn during flood tide on a small hook tied near the sinker. Weighs up to four pounds. Common near New York. Tackle: a stiff bait-rod, short, stout leader, multiplying reel, linen line.

Flasher (Triple-Tail, Black Perch, Grouper, Black Triple-Tail, etc.): Caught on medium tackle with clam and shrimp bait from the St. John's River to Massachusetts. Is abundant about Charleston, from June to September. Occasionally small specimens are taken in the lower part of Chesapeake Bay and off New Jersey. Rare small individuals have been taken off Long Island. Weighs up to ten pounds.

Flounder, Common (Winter Flounder, Mud Dab, Flat-Fish, Negro-Fish, etc.): Caught on sandy and soft black-mud bottoms of bays and rivers during ebb tide in deep spots, and flood tide in shallow places, in February, March, April, October, and November, with bits of clam and sand-worm bait. Weighs up to three pounds. Ranges from Chesapeake Bay to the Bay of Fundy, to the eastern shores of Nova Scotia, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the coast of Labrador. Common near New York. Tackle: Light bait-rod, small multiplying reel, fine linen line, single leader, and a small hook tied near a light swivel sinker.

Flounder, Four-spotted: Caught on Flounder bait and tackle from Cape Cod to New York, and two other smaller species are taken off the Southern States, one abundantly off the coast of South Carolina, and the other from Cedar Keys south to Key West. Weighs up to one pound. Resembles the Summer Flounder (Plaice, Fluke) in form.

Flounder, Pole (Deep Sea Flounder, etc.): Caught in the deep basins of Massachusetts Bay and ranges nearly to Greenland. Is difficult to hook owing to its small mouth.

Flounder, Rusty (Sand Dab, Rough Dab, etc.): Caught on Summer Flounder (Plaice, Fluke) bait and tackle from Woods Holl, Mass., to Greenland. Weighs up to five pounds.

Flounder, Smooth (Fool Fish, Christmas Flounder, Christmas Fish, Eel-Back, etc.): Caught on Flounder bait and tackle off Salem, Mass., Portland and Belfast, Me. Is abundant in Bluelight Cove, Casco Bay, about Christmas time. Weighs up to one pound and a half.

Flounder, Spotted Sand (Water Flounder, Window-Pane, Daylight, etc.): Caught on Flounder bait and tackle from Bucksport, Me., to Fort Macon, N. C. Averages a half-pound in weight. Is transparent.

Flounder, Summer (Plaice, Brail, Brill, Puckermouth, Fluke, Turbot, etc.): Caught on sandy bottoms of bays and channels and in the surf and ocean proper, during both tides, from June to early November, with crab and small-fish bait. Weighs two to eight pounds. Specimens of twenty pounds have been taken. Abundant from Cape Cod to Florida. Common near New York. Tackle: An eight-ounce bait rod, multiplying reel, linen line, a three-foot salmon leader, No. 5 Carlisle hook, and a swivel sinker.

Fly-Fish: Caught on bits of clam, crab, worm, and small-fish bait in deep water about Monterey and the Farallones. Weighs up to one pound.

Garibaldi (Gold-Fish, Red Perch, etc.): Caught in rocky places on light tackle about the Santa Barbara Islands and southward to Lower California. Is of brilliant orange tint. Weighs up to three pounds

Garrupa, Black and Yellow (Codfish, etc.): Caught with small-fish bait in water of moderate depth from San Nicholas Island to San Francisco. Weighs up to two pounds.

Garrupa, Flesh-Colored: Caught with small-fish bait from Santa Barbara to San Francisco. Weighs up to three pounds.

Garrupa, Green (Green Rock-Fish, etc.): Caught with small-fish bait in rocky places of shallow water from San Diego to Monterey. Common south of Point Conception. Weighs up to three pounds.

Garrupa, Red (Rock-Fish, Rock Cod, etc.): Caught with small-fish bait in water of moderate depth from San Nicholas to Puget Sound. Weighs up to six pounds.

Garruta, Speckled (Rock Cod, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait from Monterey to Puget Sound, in water of moderate depth. Weighs up to three and a half pounds.

Grouper, Black (Warsaw Jew-Fish): Caught on the heaviest rod and tackle, by bottom-fishing with mullet and crab bait; abounds in the Gulf of Mexico; weighs up to three hundred pounds.

Grouper, Coney: Caught on stout tackle in the Florida reefs with small-fish and crab bait.

Grouper, Red (Brown Snapper, Red-bellied Snapper, Cherna, etc.): Caught by bottom-fishing with stiff surf tackle with crab and small-fish bait; abundant in the Gulf of Mexico, particularly about Florida. Weighs up to fifty pounds. Is called Red-bellied Snapper and Brown Snapper in Florida, and Groper and Red Groper in the New York markets.

Grouper, Scamp (Rock-Fish, Baccalao): Caught on ordinary Grouper and Snapper tackle all the year round about Key West and the Gulf of Mexico. Weighs up to thirty pounds. Rock-Fish is the Florida name applied to several species of Grouper.

Grouper, Spotted (Hind): Caught on heavy rod and tackle with small-fish and crab bait in deep-water bottoms. Abundant in the Gulf of Mexico and the reefs of south Florida. Weighs up to fifty pounds.

Grunt, Black (Ronco Grande, Hogfish, etc.): Caught about Florida and in the Gulf waters with shrimp and clam bait on light tackle. One of a half dozen species of Grunt. See Red-Mouth Grunt.

Grunt, Red-Mouth (Squirrel-Fish, Hogfish, Pig-Fish, Flannel Mouth, Margate-Fish, Sailor's Choice, etc.): Caught in the Gulf waters and about Florida with clam and shrimp bait on light tackle. The various species of Grunt are miniature counterparts of the Red Snapper. See Black Grunt.

Haddock (Finnan Haddies, Skulljoe, Scoodled Skulljoe, etc.): Caught in bottom-fishing on clam banks, only in the Atlantic, on Cod bait and tackle. Found with the Cod on all the northern fishing-grounds as far south as the capes of Delaware. Taken in Fisher's Island Sound in winter and spring. Abundant on Nantucket Shoals, north of Cape Cod, in the Gulf of Maine, in the Bay of Fundy, and in the Basin of Minas, on the coast of Nova Scotia, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in the Bay of Chaleur. Weighs up to seventeen pounds; averages three and four pounds.

Hake (Squirrel Hake, White Hake, Ling, Old English Hake, etc.): Caught during the winter in the ocean regardless of tide in the day, and in the small surf at night at high tide; October to early June best. Abundant in Massachusetts Bay, in the Bay of Fundy, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Occurs near New York. Tackle and bait: Same as for Cod, though the Hake in weight averages less than the Cod. Ranges our coast from New York to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Hake, California (Merluccio, Horse Mackerel, etc.): Caught on heavy tackle with clam and small-fish bait, from the Island of Santa Cruz to Alaska. Weighs up to ten pounds.

Hake, Silver (Whiting, etc.): Caught on Cod bait and tackle in the middle depths of the Atlantic Ocean. Feeds on small fish. Averages a foot in length.

Halibut (Flat-Fish, Deep Sea Flounder, etc.): Caught on heavy tackle and fish bait in

the North Pacific, the North Atlantic, and the Western Atlantic south to the fortieth parallel and north to Cumberland Gulf. Stragglers have been taken off Sandy Hook, N. J., Block Island, N. Y., and Montauk Point, L. I., N. Y. On the Pacific coast it ranges from the Farallone Islands northward to Behring Straits. Is a cold water species. Resembles the Summer Flounder (Plaice, Fluke) and the Common Flounder in form. Weighs up to three hundred pounds. The small specimens are called Chicken Halibut.

Harvest-Fish (Whiting, etc.): Caught on light tackle with bits of clam, crab, etc., from the Gulf of Mexico to New York in harvest time. Is abundant at the mouth of the Chesapeake and along the Southern coast.

Herring, Atlantic: Caught on the surface of the ocean and its bays, inlets, etc., mostly in October and November, during early morning and evening at high tide, with shrimp and killy bait. Averages three quarters of a pound in weight. Distributed throughout the whole of the North Atlantic. Common near New York. Tackle: Light bait-rod or Trout fly-rod, fine linen line, small reel, single leader, No. 1 sprout hook. The young are sold in the markets under the name of Whitebait.

Herring, Big-eyed (Ten-Pounder, Horse Mackerel, etc.): Caught all along the coast from Martha's Vineyard southward; also throughout the West Indies, on the coast of South America; on both coasts of Mexico, at the Cape of Good Hope, in East Africa, Arabia, and China.

Herring, Branch (Alewife, Allwife, Ellwife, Ellwhoop, Big-eyed Herring, Wall-eyed Herring, Gaspereau, Gasperât, Sprat, Whitebait, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly in the spring, in salt rivers of the Atlantic coast, and also in Lake Ontario and the large lakes of New York. Is common in the Albemarle, Connecticut, and Potomac rivers, and off the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.

Herring, Glut (Alewife, English Herring, Blue-Back, Kyack, Kyauk, Saw-Belly, Cat-

Thrasher, Sprat, Whitebait, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly in the spring, in salt rivers of the Atlantic coast. Is common in the Albe-marle, Chesapeake, Ogeechee, and St. John's rivers and off the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.

Herring, Pacific: Caught all along the coast the same as the Atlantic Herring, which it resembles in size, appearance, and quality. Is abundant northward. Puget Sound and San Francisco Bay are fairly alive with it in the summer time. Attains a length of about a foot.

Herring, Pogy (Menhaden, Pogie, Pogy, Hard-Head, Pookagan, Poghaden, Hard-Head Shad, Bony-Fish, White-Fish, Mossbunker, Bunker, Marshbanker, Alewife, Bay Alewife, Pilcher, Green-Tail, Bug-Fish, Bughead, Bug-Shad, Fat-Back, Yellow-Tail, Yellow-Tail Shad, Shiner, Herring, Savega, American Sardine, American Club-Fish, Shadine, Ocean Trout, etc.): Caught in schools on the surface in bays and inlets and in the open ocean during the summer in the coastal waters of all the Atlantic States from Maine to Florida, in winter only south of Cape Hatteras. Has mouth bristles instead of teeth. Feeds upon vegetable matter, minute crustaceans, and the sediment of bay bottoms, containing organic matter. Is the most abundant species of fish on the eastern coast of the United States, and is the principal food of the larger salt water fishes—striped bass, bluefish, squeteague, pollock, cod, garfish, swordfish, whiting, horse mackerel, shark, whale, dolphin, bayonet-fish, bonito, etc. The Menhaden is phosphorescent at night.

Hog-Fish: Caught on medium tackle abundantly at Key West and along the Florida coral reefs. Is a brilliant red in color. Weighs up to fifteen pounds.

Horse-Fish (Moonfish, Humpbacked Butterfish, Sunfish, Jorobado, Blunt-nosed Shiner, Pug-nosed Shiner, etc.): Caught on light tackle with bits of clam, crab, and worm bait in the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of California, and southward along the coast of Panama.

Abundant in the West Indies, and a frequent summer visitor all along the Atlantic coast as far north as Massachusetts. Measures up to twelve inches. Often confounded with the Moon-fish, which it resembles.

Jurel (Hard-Tail, Cojinua, Jack-Fish, Skip-jack, Jack, Buffalo Jack, Horse Crevallé, Yellow Mackerel, etc.): Caught abundantly on the Gulf coast of Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. Measures up to fifteen inches in length.

Jurel, Cuba: Caught abundantly in the West Indies and along the Gulf coast of the United States.

Kelp-Fish: Caught on light tackle about Santa Catalina Island and southward. Weighs up to one pound.

Killyfish (Killie, Mummie, Mummichog, Gudgeon, etc.): Caught with light Brook Trout tackle and worm and clam bait. Common in the Southern and Middle States and in New England. Is a popular bait fish, especially in Plaice (Fluke) fishing.

Kingfish (Queenfish, Hake, Barb, Tom Cod, Black Mullet, Sea Mink, Whiting, etc.): Caught on an eight-ounce bait rod, fine linen line, multiplying reel, long leader, No. 1 to No. 3 sproat hook, and a swivel sinker, with clam, crab, shrimp, or worm bait. Abounds from New York to Florida. In the North is best taken during the early flood tide from June to November in the surf, and near hard, sandy bottom places in deep, clean water at the edge of channels, and again over oyster beds. Weighs up to six pounds.

Lady-Fish (Bone-Fish, Grubber, etc.): Caught on medium Striped Bass tackle with crab, worm, and small-fish bait in the West Indies, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North and South America, and uncommonly along the Atlantic shores as far north as Cape Cod. Is also found about the Bermudas and Cape Verde Islands, in the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and on the coast of Japan. On the coast of California it is taken with the Mullet in San Diego Bay. Is

a slender, silvery fish that leaps from the water when hooked and fights like the fresh-water Black Bass. Averages two to three pounds in weight.

Leather-Jacket (Skipjack, etc.): Caught throughout the West Indies and south as far as Bahia, and on the Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America, on the troll and with small-fish bait. Rarely observed between Florida and Newport, R. I. A beautiful and graceful fish that leaps from the water in pursuit of its prey—smaller fishes.

Mackerel, Chub (Thimble-Eye, Big-Eye, Bull Mackerel, etc.): Caught on the same gear as Common Mackerel. Found at Pensacola, Florida, Charleston, S. C., and off New England. Occasionally visits the coast of New York in great numbers in the autumn.

Mackerel, Common (Spike, Tinker): Caught on a white artificial fly or feathered squid, or bits of menhaden and clam and a wire gimp snood, with a light bait-rod. Inhabits the North Atlantic Ocean; abounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, along the coasts of New England and the Middle States. Measures up to eighteen inches and weighs up to three and a half pounds.

Mackerel, Frigate: Caught the same as Common Mackerel, which it resembles in size and shape. Has been taken off Block Island, N. Y., and in great abundance between Montauk Point and George's Bank. Is common in the West Indies and other parts of the tropical Atlantic.

Mackerel, Horse (Ton, Tuna, Tunny, etc.): Caught with steel shark hooks with fish bait. Occurs in the Western Atlantic, north to the Gulf of St. Lawrence from June to October. Weighs up to one thousand pounds. Thirty taken off Gloucester, Mass., in 1878, weighed in the aggregate, thirty thousand pounds.

Mackerel, Silver Cero: Caught on the troll in the open sea, occasionally as far north as Massachusetts. Is a West Indian species, weighing up to twenty-five pounds.

Resembles the Spanish Mackerel in appearance and habits. Has been observed at Santo Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, Martinique, Porto Rico, and Brazil, and, rarely, at Woods Holl, Mass.

Mackerel, Spanish: Caught on the surface of deep waters in the open ocean, like the Bonito, on Bluefish bait and tackle. Weighs up to nine pounds. Occurs in the Atlantic from Cape Cod to the Gulf of Mexico. Also abounds along the Pacific Coast of Mexico and the Gulf of California. Off the coast of New York and Southern New England is most numerous in July and August. In the Gulf States it is called King-Fish.

Mackerel, Spanish Monterey: Caught on the troll. Occurs in Monterey Bay in September and November. Weighs up to eight pounds. Resembles the common Spanish Mackerel in appearance and quality.

Mackerel, Spotted Cero (King Cero, etc.): Caught in the West Indies on the troll in the open sea. Weighs up to thirty pounds, and reaches six feet in length. Has been observed in Cuba, San Domingo, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Key West, and Brazil.

Mackerel, Tinker (Easter Mackerel): Caught northward to Monterey Bay on Common Mackerel gear. Measures up to fourteen inches in length.

Medregal (Bonita, etc.): Caught in South Florida and along the coasts of the Carolinas. Common in Bermuda and Cuba. Measures up to two feet in length.

Moon-Fish, Silver (Horse-Head, Look-Down, etc.): Caught on light tackle with clam, crab, and worm bait on the Atlantic coast abundantly as far north as Massachusetts, and is found in the West Indies, in Brazil, and the Gulf of Mexico. Same size and form as the Horse-Fish with which it is often confounded.

Moon-Fish (Spade-Fish, Angel-Fish, Porgee, Porgy, Three-Tail Sheepshead, Three-Tailed

Porgee, etc.); Caught on light tackle with clam and worm bait about wharves, rock piles, and old wrecks, occasionally about New York, more commonly on the coasts of Alabama, Louisiana, and West Florida, where it is found throughout the summer and fall in the bays. Occurs at Guatemala, Texas, North Carolina, San Domingo, and Jamaica, the coasts of South Carolina and California, and at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. Measures up to fifteen inches.

Mullet, Silver: Caught with the same tackle and bait as that used for Striped Mullet; is found in the same waters, and is of the same habits, though not so large as the Striped Mullet. There are seventy species of Mullet. The Silver and Striped species are the most common.

Mullet, Striped (Jumping Mullet, Sand Mullet, Fat-Back, Bluefish Mummichog, Big-eyed Mullet, etc.): Caught on medium tackle in bottom-fishing with a bait made of banana fruit and cotton and flour. Occurs in the West Indies, the Gulf, and from Lower California to Peru. Is abundant in Florida and the Gulf of Mexico. Small specimens are taken off the New Jersey and Connecticut coasts. Weighs up to six pounds. There are fully seventy species of Mullet. This species and the Silver Mullet are the most common.

Parrot-Fish, Blue (Slippery Dick, etc.): Caught on light tackle in Florida and Bermuda. Is noted for its gorgeous colors.

Pilot-Fish (Shark's Vallet, etc.): Caught in the open sea, rarely about New York. Common in tropical seas, accompanying the Shark. Measures up to twelve inches.

Pollock (Coal-Fish, Quaddy Salmon, Sea Salmon, etc.): Caught near the surface on medium tackle with the Cod and Haddock. Favors clams and small-fish bait. Common in the Eastern Atlantic. Often taken in May off Cape Cod and in Massachusetts Bay in the night time with a surface bait of small Her-ring. Weighs up to ten pounds.

Pollock, Alaska (Beshow, Coal-Fish, etc.): Caught in deep water on Pollock bait and tackle from Monterey to Behring's Straits. Measures up to two feet in length.

Pompano: Caught but rarely with hook and line, on clam bait with light rod and tackle. Occurs in both Atlantic and Pacific waters, ranging on our eastern coast north to Cape Cod, south to Jamaica, east to the Bermudas and west in the Gulf of Mexico, and appearing in southern Massachusetts in June and July. Is found on the South Florida coast all the year. Four species occur in the Atlantic and three in the Pacific waters.

Pompano, African (Permit): Caught in the Gulf of Mexico, mostly along the Florida coast. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Pompano, Banner (Gall-Topsail, etc.): Caught in Florida, the Bahamas, the Bermudas, and the West Indies.

Pompano, California: Caught on light tackle with worm, crab, and clam bait on the entire coast of California and Oregon in the summer and fall. Is abundant about Santa Barbara and Soquel. Weighs up to half a pound.

Pompano, Round (Shore Pompano, Alewife, etc.): Caught in the North and South Atlantic and various parts of the Indian Ocean. Small specimens have been taken about Vineyard Haven, Mass., and Beaufort, S. C.

Puff-Fish (Sea Rabbitt, Rabbitt-Fish, Blow-Fish, etc.): Caught on light tackle and nearly all bottom baits from Massachusetts southward. Fills itself with air when taken out of the water and swells to the size of a toy balloon. Is of milk-white color.

Rasher: Caught on small-fish bait in water of moderate depth from Santa Barbara to San Francisco. Weighs up to ten pounds.

Ravallia (Snook, Robalo, Ravaljo, Ravallie, etc.): Caught on medium tackle with small-fish bait from Florida to Rio Janeiro in the Atlantic, and from the Gulf of California to at

least Callao in the Pacific. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Red-Fish (Fat-Head, Sheepshead, etc.): Caught on medium tackle, principally in California, with clam, crab, and small-fish bait. Weighs up to fifteen pounds. Is found from Point Conception southward to Cerros Island.

Rockfish, Black (Black Bass, Pesce Prêtre, Priest Fish, etc.): Caught on small-fish, crab, and clam bait in water of moderate depth from Santa Barbara to Vancouver Island. Abundant in Tomales Bay, Monterey, and San Francisco. Weighs up to five pounds.

Rockfish, Black-banded: Caught on small-fish bait in deep waters from Monterey northward. Weighs up to four pounds.

Rockfish, Brown: Caught on worm, crab, and small-fish bait from San Martin Island to Puget Sound. Weighs up to four pounds. Small specimens caught from all the wharves in shallow water.

Rock-fish, Grass (Garrupa, etc.): Caught on crab, worm, and small-fish bait in water of moderate depth from San Nicholas to Humboldt Bay. Abundant south of Point Conception. Weighs up to four pounds.

Rockfish, Orange (Red Rock-Cod, Red Rockfish, Fliaum, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait in deep water from Monterey to Puget Sound. Weighs up to ten pounds.

Rockfish, Red (Tambor, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait in deep water from Santa Barbara to Puget Sound. Weighs up to twelve pounds.

Rockfish, Red Alaska: Caught on small-fish, clam, and crab bait about the Aleutian Islands. Weighs up to one pound.

Rockfish, Queen (Reina, etc.): Caught on clam, crab, and small-fish bait in deep water about Monterey and the Farrallones. Weighs up to two pounds.

Rockfish, Spotted Black (Black Bass, Black Rockfish, *Pesce Prêtre*, etc.): Caught on small-fish, clam, and crab bait from Monterey to Puget Sound. Weighs up to five pounds.

Rockfish, Widow (*Viuva*, etc.): Caught on small-fish, crab, and clam bait in deep water from Santa Barbara to Monterey. Weighs up to four pounds.

Rockfish, Yellow-Backed: Caught in rather deep water on crab, clam, and small-fish bait from Monterey to Puget Sound. Weighs up to eight pounds.

Rockfish, Yellow-Tail (Green Rockfish, Rock Cod, Yellow-Tail, etc.): Caught in deep water near shore on small-fish bait from Santa Catalina Island to Cape Mendocino. Weighs up to seven pounds.

Rock Trout (*Boregata*, *Boregat*, *Starling*, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait about rocks in deep water from Puget Sound to Kamchatka. Weighs up to three pounds.

Rock Trout (*Borgata*, *Rock Cod*, etc.): Caught on clam, crab, and small-fish bait in rocky places of moderately deep water from San Louis Obispo to Alaska. Weighs up to three pounds.

Rosefish (Red Perch, Snapper, Bream, Hemdurgan, John Davy, etc.): Caught on shrimp, crab, and small-fish bait in deep water off the coast of Maine and in Massachusetts Bay; abundant just south of Cape Cod. Weighs up to fourteen pounds; common weight, twelve ounces.

Round Robin (Cigar Fish): Caught in the Bermudas and in the West Indies, and along the coast of the United States north as far as Massachusetts.

Rudder-Fish, Banded: Caught as far north as Salem and Beverly, Mass; occasionally north of Cape Cod. Resembles the Black Rudder-Fish. Measures up to eight inches.

Rudder-Fish, Black (Log-Fish, Barrel-Fish, Snip-nosed Mullet, etc.): Caught on light tackle about floating spars, barrels, etc., from New Jersey to Nova Scotia, in the summer, with bits of clam, shrimp, crab, etc. Measures up to twelve inches in length.

Runner (Skipjack, Shoemaker, Yellow-Tail): Caught abundantly on the western and southern coasts of Florida, in the bays and along the sea-beaches, preferring clear salt-water, swift currents, and sandy bottoms. Leaps from the water when pursued by larger fishes.

Sail-Fish: Caught on heavy tackle in the Atlantic, on the coast of Brazil, latitude 30° S., to the Equator, and north to Southern New England, latitude 42° N.; and in the Pacific to southwestern Japan. Reaches a length of twelve feet, and hoists a mainsail and sails like a ship. A whole fleet has been observed in Singapore, sailing like so many native boats.

Sardine, California (Sardina): Caught from Cape Mendocino to Chili; abundant southward in winter. Attains a length of less than one foot.

Scad (Horse Mackerel, etc.): Caught from Monterey southward to Chili. Weighs up to one pound.

Scorpene (Scorpion, Sculpin, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait from Point Conception southward to Ascension Island. Weighs up to two pounds.

Scuppaug (Fair Maid, Porgy, Sailor's Choice, Scup, etc.): Caught in the ocean and its bays, inlets, etc., on bits of clam from July to the middle of November; September and October best; found in the channel-bottoms during both tides. Weighs up to two pounds. Abundant from Massachusetts to the Carolina coast. Common near New York. Tackle: Light bait-rod, small multiplying reel, single leader, light linen line, small hook tied near a light swivel sinker.

Sea Raven (Rock Toad-Fish, Deep Water Sculpin, etc.): Caught on medium tackle and

any bottom-bait from New England to the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Measures up to two feet in length.

Sea Robin (Grubby, Daddy Sculpin, Flying Gurnard, Sea Bat, Grunter, etc.): Caught on light tackle and any bottom-bait from the Bay of Fundy to New York. Abundant south from Cape Cod. Averages half a foot in length.

Senorita-Fish (Pescerey, etc.): Caught on the lightest tackle from Monterey southward to Cerros Island. Weighs up to less than half a pound.

Sergeant-Major (Cow-Pilot, etc.): Caught on light tackle throughout the tropical waters of the world. Is abundant along the reefs of Florida. Weighs up to one pound.

Shad, Common (White Shad): Caught in nets in salt rivers along the whole Atlantic coast of the United States, and with light patterns of the small artificial fly and Brook Trout tackle at the mouths of fresh rivers in the spring. Weighs up to eight pounds.

Shad, Hickory (Matlowacca, Staten Island Herring, Long Island Herring, Forerunner Shad, Hicks, Tailor Shad, Fresh Water Tailor): Caught in the tidal rivers along the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod to Florida. Is abundant in the region between the Chesapeake Bay and Altamaha River and intermediate waters. Makes its appearance shortly before the Common or White Shad, from which it may be distinguished by the projection and thickness of its lower jaw.

Shad, Mud (Winter-Shad, Lake Shad, Hairy-Back, Thread Herring, Gizzard Shad, White-eyed Shad, Hickory Shad, etc.): Caught in brackish waters along the Atlantic coast from Delaware Bay southward to Mexico and in Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, which it reaches through the canals. Is abundant in the Potomac and St. John's Rivers, and many other localities. Enters all streams after becoming land-locked. Is a permanent resident of the larger streams and reservoirs of the Mississippi Valley.

Sheepshead (Sea Bream, etc.): Caught on bottom-places during flood tide and the first and last of the ebb tide, among rocks, old docks, wrecks, and shell reefs from July to October with clam, oyster, and crab bait. Weighs up to fifteen pounds. Abounds from Cape Cod to the Mexican border. Common near New York. Tackle: Same as for Blackfish.

Smelt: Caught in the channels of creeks and rivers during early winter on worm bait, a foot or two from the bottom. Averages six inches in length. Abundant from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Virginia. Common near New York. Tackle: Same as that used for Spot.

Snapper, Gray (Black Snapper, Sea Lawyer, etc.): Caught on Red Snapper tackle and bait. Found in the Gulf of Mexico. Common in South Florida and Bermuda. Weighs up to eighty pounds.

Snapper, Mangrove (Bastard Snapper, etc.): Caught on Red Snapper bait and tackle in the Gulf of Mexico. Common in Charleston and Florida. Measures up to eighteen inches.

Snapper, Pensacola (Mangrove Snapper, etc.): Caught with Red Snapper bait and tackle—the young in bays, the adult in deeper waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Common in Florida. Measures up to twenty-four inches.

Snapper, Red: Caught on medium Striped Bass tackle with a bottom bait of small shark, bluefish or skipjack, and rarely with a silver or pearl squid or white rag. Ranges in the Gulf of Mexico from Key West to the Rio Grande. Is occasionally taken off New Jersey and Block Island. Found in the South, with the Sea Bass, in holes and gullies of reefs and rocks and sandy bottoms. Weighs up to thirty pounds.

Sole, American (Hog Choker, etc.): Caught on light tackle with small Flounder bait from Boston and Nahant to the mouth of the Mississippi River. Occurs in all the rivers south of the Susquehanna. Measures up to six inches in length.

Spanish Flag: Caught on small-fish bait about rocky reefs of very deep water about Santa Barbara and Monterey. Weighs up to six pounds.

Spot (Lafayette, Goody, Chub, Roach, Ma-sooka, Chopá Blanca, etc.): Caught on the same tackle as applied to the Chogset—small trout rod, click reel, light linen line and leader, split shot, etc.—with bits of clam, shrimp, and crab, regardless of tide from July to early November. Abundant from New York to the Gulf of Mexico. Averages a quarter of a pound in weight.

Squeteague (Weakfish, Yellow Fin, Suckermang, Squit, Sea Bass, White Sea Bass, Corvina, She Cults, Checutts, Bluefish, Chickwick, Sea Trout, Spotted Trout, Salmon, Salmon Trout, etc.): Caught in the ocean and its surf, bays, rivers, creeks, channels, inlets, etc., by trolling in deep waters with an artificial squid of bone, cedar, or pearl; with a light casting-rod, multiplying reel, and linen line, by surf fishing with shedder crab and killie bait and the same rod and tackle, and in bay, flat, and channel-fishing by plying medium tackle—six or eight-ounce bait or Trout rod, etc.—on shrimp, shedder crab, killie, and worm bait. The Atlantic and Pacific coasts are represented by several species. The Atlantic species weighs from one to ten pounds. A specimen weighing thirty pounds is on record. One species of the Pacific weighs up to seventy-five pounds. For the Weakfish of the flats at flood tide use no sinker, or, at the most, a split shot. In the channels angle as the water rushes in at nearly flood tide also at flood tide and as the water is rushing out. In the ocean, the ebbing tide is best. In the North, the season lasts from June to October, July, August, and September being the popular months. In the South the Squeteague is called Spotted Trout, Sea Trout, and Salmon; on the Pacific coast it is referred to as Sea Bass, White Sea Bass, Bluefish, Sea Trout, and Corvina.

Squirrel-Fish: Caught with the Blackfish on small tackle with clam bait near Charleston, S. C., and southward to Brazil. Is a brilliantly tinted species.

Sturgeon: Caught with heavy tackle in bottom-fishing in the larger rivers and estuaries during the summer. There are two species on the Atlantic coast, one with a shorter and blunter nose than the other. The Sturgeon leaps entirely out of the water at dusk. It attains a length of twelve feet and a weight of five hundred pounds. Its mouth is upon the under surface of the head, and it has no teeth; it grubs for its food in the mud.

Surf-Fish (Perch, Porgy, Porgee, Minny, Sparada, Moharra, etc.): Caught in shallow water, as a rule, in the sea and bays, with small-fish, crab, clam, and worm bait on medium and light tackle, from Cerros Island to Sitka, abundantly on the coast of California. There are about twenty species of so-called Surf-Fish, forming a characteristic feature of the fauna of the Pacific coast, the group's centre of distribution being from Santa Barbara to Tomales Bay. The largest species weigh up to four pounds; the smallest measure a length of five inches.

Sword-Fish: Caught on the heaviest tackle, along the Atlantic coast of America from Jamaica, latitude 18° N., Cuba, and the Bermudas to Cape Breton, latitude 47° N.; also in Southern California, latitude 34° N., and other waters. Most abundant on the shoals near the shore and on the banks during July and August, often appearing on the frequented cruising grounds between Montauk Point and the eastern part of George's Banks in May and June. Like the Bluefish, Bonito, Squeteague, etc., the Sword-Fish pursues and feeds upon Menhaden, Mackerel, etc. Its dorsal fin and the upper lobe of its caudal fin project out of the water when the fish swims near the surface. A specimen taken off Portland weighed six hundred pounds. One taken off Edgartown, Mass., weighed seven hundred pounds, and had a sword nearly six feet in length. The species attacks vessels.

Tarpum (Tarpon, Jew-Fish, Silver King, Silver-Fish, Grand Ecaille, Savanilla, Grandykye, Giant Herring, etc.): Caught on a firm casting rod and special tarpum tackle with mullet bait. Occurs in the Western Atlantic and in the

Gulf of Mexico, ranging north to Cape Cod and south to Northern Brazil. Attains a length of six feet and a weight of eighty pounds. Is a member of the Herring family, mostly taken off Texas and Florida.

Tautog (Blackfish): Caught best during flood tide by bottom-fishing near shell reefs, rocks, wrecks, docks, sod banks, etc., in the ocean and its bays, harbors, etc., from April to late November, April, May, October, and November best. Weighs in the bays, one to ten pounds; in the ocean, up to twenty pounds. Range: St. John, N. B., to Charleston, S. C. Bait: Soft clam in the spring, hard clam, crab, and worm later on. Tackle: Same as for Striped Bass; hooks: Virginia No. 2 or No. 5.

Toad-Fish: Caught near New York. Is a small toad-like species of no value to the angler or epicure.

Tom Cod: Caught on small flounder tackle in cool weather, September to May, in bays and rivers, at half-ebb and half-flood tides, with bits of clam and worm. Does not exceed twelve inches in length. Is not the young of the Cod, as generally supposed. Is found only in the Western Atlantic—New York at the south to Cape Sable at the north.

Treefish: Caught on small-fish bait in deep water among rocks from San Martin Island to San Francisco. Weighs up to three pounds.

Tunny, Long-finned (Albicore, etc.): Caught by trolling in the open sea in June and July on the coast of California. Weighs up to twelve pounds. Found from San Francisco southward, abounding in the channels about Santa Barbara Islands.

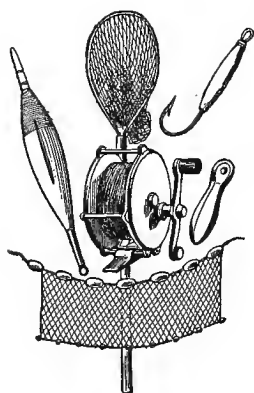
Tunny, Silver-spotted: Caught the same as the Long-finned Tunny and in the same waters.

Turbot, Greenland: Caught on the off-shore banks as far south as George's Bank with Halibut bait and tackle. Weighs up to twenty-five pounds.

Vermilion Fish: (Pesce-Vermiglia) Caught only by hook and line on small-fish, crab, clam, and worm bait about rocks in deep water in Monterey Bay and the Farrallones. Weighs up to four pounds.

Yellow-Fish (Striped Fish, Atka Mackerel, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait about the Aleutian chain and the Shumagins north to Kodiak and west to Atka.

Yellow Tail (Silver Perch, Mademoiselle, etc.): Caught on light tackle with shrimp bait along the coast of New Jersey. Is abundant singly and in pairs about Beaufort, N. C., and Charleston, S. C., and common along the shores of Louisiana and Texas and the west coast of Florida throughout the year; most plentiful from May to November. Is found with the Spot and Squeteague on the grassy shoals of the bays.



ADDENDA TO FRESH WATER FISHES—THEIR APPELLATIONS—Page xi

- Alaska Grayling: See Arctic.
 American Saibling: See Sunapee Trout.
 Arctic Grayling.
 Back's Grayling: See Arctic.
 Bass, Straw: See Big-Mouth Black Bass.
 Bass, White Lake: See White Bass.
 Beardslee Trout: See Crescent Lake Blue-Back Trout.
 Black Trout: See Black-Spotted and Lake Tahoe Trout.
 Blue-Back Trout, Crescent Lake.
 Brown Trout.
 Burbot: See Ling.
 Charr: See Brook Trout, Dolly Varden, Oquassa, Dublin Pond, Sunapee, etc.
 Colorado River Trout: See Black-Spotted.
 Columbia River Trout: See Black-Spotted.
 Crescent Lake Blue-Back Trout.
 Crescent Lake Long-Headed Trout.
 Crescent Lake Speckled Trout.
 Cusk, Fresh Water: See Ling.
 Cut-Throat Trout: See Black-Spotted.
 Dublin Pond Trout.
 European Brown Trout.
 Grayling, Alaska.
 Grayling, Arctic.
 Grayling, Back's: See Arctic.
 Great Lakes Trout: See Mackinaw.
 Green-Back Trout.
 Green Trout: See Black Bass.
 Golden Trout: See Sunapee and Rainbow.
 Grey Trout.
 Jordan's Trout.
 Kamloops Trout.
 Kern River Trout: See Rainbow.
 Lac de Marbre Trout.
 Lake Lawyer: See Ling.
 Lake Southerland Salmon Trout.
 Lake Southerland Spotted Trout: See Jordan's Trout.
 Lake Tahoe Trout.
 Lawyer, Lake: See Ling.
 Lewis Trout: See Yellowstone Trout.
 Ling.
 Long-Headed Trout, Crescent Lake.
 Marston Trout: See Lac de Marbre Trout.
 McCloud River Trout: See Rainbow.
 Michigan Grayling.
 Montana Grayling.
 Mt. Whitney Trout: See Rainbow.
 Nissuel Trout: See Rainbow.
 Noshee Trout: See Rainbow.
 Ouananiche: See Landlocked Salmon.
 Perch, Raccoon: See Yellow.
 Perch, Ringed: See Yellow.
 Pike, Sand: See Pike-Perch.
 Pogy: See Lake Tahoe Trout.
 Poisson Bleu: See Arctic Grayling.
 Raccoon Perch: See Yellow.
 Red Salmon: See Nerka.
 Red-Throat Trout: See Black Spotted.
 Red Trout: See Lac de Marbre Trout.
 Ringed Perch: See Yellow.
 Saibling: See Saibling Trout and Sunapee Trout.
 Saibling, American: See Sunapee Trout.
 Salmon, Blue-Back: See Nerka.
 Salmon, Red: See Nerka.
 Salmon, Sebago: See Landlocked.
 Salmon Trout, Lake Southerland.
 Sand Pike: See Pike-Perch.
 Sebago Salmon: See Landlocked.
 Snipe: See Lake Tahoe Trout.
 Stit-tse: See Kamloops Trout.
 Stone's Trout: See Rainbow.
 Straw Bass: See Big-Mouth Black Bass.
 Sunapee Trout.
 Tahoe Trout.
 Trout, Beardslee: See Crescent Lake Blue-Back.
 Trout, Brown.
 Trout, European Brown.
 Trout, Colorado River: See Black-Spotted.
 Trout, Columbia River: See Black-Spotted.
 Trout, Crescent Lake Blue-Back.
 Trout, Crescent Lake Long-Headed.
 Trout, Crescent Lake Speckled.
 Trout, Dublin Pond.
 Trout, Golden: See Sunapee.
 Trout, Green: See Black Bass.
 Trout, Green-Back.
 Trout, Great Lakes: See Mackinaw.
 Trout, Jordan.
 Trout, Kern River: See Rainbow.
 Trout, Lac de Marbre.
 Trout, Lake Southerland Salmon.
 Trout, Lake Southerland Spotted: See Jordan's Trout.
 Trout, Lake Tahoe.
 Trout, Lewis: See Yellowstone Trout.
 Trout, Marston: See Lac de Marbre Trout.
 Trout, Mt. Whitney: See Rainbow.
 Trout, Nissuee: See Rainbow.
 Trout, Noshee: See Rainbow.
 Trout, Pike: See Long Island Pickerel.
 Trout, Red: See Lac de Marbre Trout.
 Trout, Stone's: See Rainbow.

ADDENDA TO FRESH WATER FISHES—THEIR APPELLATIONS—Page xi—Con.

Trout, Sunapee.	Utah Trout.
Trout, Tahoe.	Wananshe: See Landlocked Salmon.
Trout, Truckee: See Lake Tahoe.	Western Oregon Brook Trout: See Rainbow.
Trout, Utah.	White Lake Bass: See White Bass.
Trout, Western Oregon Brook: See Rainbow.	White Trout: See Sunapee.
Trout, White: See Sunapee.	Winnonish: See Landlocked Salmon.
Trout, Yellow-Fin	Yellow-Fin Trout.
Trout, Yellowstone.	Yellowstone Trout.
Truckee Trout: See Lake Tahoe.	
Unishi: See Landlocked Salmon.	
Unishe: See Landlocked Salmon.	

ADDENDA TO SALT WATER FISHES—THEIR APPELLATIONS—Page xx

Amber Jack: See Amber Fish.	Shrode: See Cod.
Barracuda.	Salt Water Trout: See Squeteague.
Barracuda, Great.	Sennet: See Barracuda.
Barracouda: See Barracuda.	Sierra Mackerel.
Barracutta: See Barracuda.	Spet: See Barracuda.
Bass, White: See White Bass (fresh water) and Squeteague.	Southern Sea Trout: See Squeteague.
Bream: See Rosefish and Scuppaug.	Spot: See Spot (Lafayette) and Red Drum (Channel Bass).
Burnet: See Sea Robin.	Spotted Silver Sides: See Squeteague.
Chickwit: See Squeteague.	Squetog: See Squeteague.
Drummer: See Drummer and Squeteague.	Squitee: See Squeteague.
Furnet: See Sea Robin.	Succoteague: See Squeteague.
Great Barracuda.	Tiena: See Pacific Bonita.
Grey Trout: See Squeteague.	Trout, Bastard: See Squeteague.
Guachanche Pelon: See Barracuda.	Trout, Deep Water: See Squeteague.
Kingfish: See Kingfish (sea mink), Sierra Mackerel, Cero Mackerel, etc.	Trout, Grey: See Squeteague.
Mackerel, Sierra.	Trout, Ocean: See Squeteague.
Opah: See Moon-Fish.	Trout, Salt Water: See Squeteague.
Picuda: See Barracuda.	Trout, Shad: See Squeteague.
Pintado: See Sierra Mackerel.	Trout, Sun: See Sea Squeteague.
Porgie: See Scuppaug.	Trout, Southern Sea: See Squeteague.
Quinnot Salmon: See Quinnot.	Trout, White: See Squeteague.
Rabalo: See Ravallia.	White Bass: See White Bass (fresh water) and Squeteague.
Ravalo: See Ravallia.	White Trout: See Squeteague.
Schrod: See Cod.	
Schrode: See Cod.	
Shrod: See Cod.	

ADDENDA TO POPULAR FRESH WATER

FISHES—Page 3

LING (*Lota maculosa*). Fresh Water Cusk, Burbot, Lake Lawyer, etc.). The only fresh water member of the codfish family; found in deep parts of the larger lakes of Canada and the northern United States from Maine and New Brunswick to the headwaters of the Missouri, and to Alaska. Abundant in the Great Lakes. Reaches a length of three feet. Small fish bait. Black Bass tackle.

SALMON TROUT, LAKE SOUTHERLAND (*Salmo declivifrons*). Found only in Lake Southerland. Reaches a length of ten inches; is very gamy; takes the fly, and leaps.

TROUT, CRESCENT LAKE BLUE-BACK (*Salmo beardsleei*). Beardslee Trout, etc. A deep-water fish weighing up to fourteen pounds, found only in Crescent Lake, Washington, and taken during April, May, June, and October, chiefly on the troll. Leaps from the water when hooked. Color: Upper, deep blue ultra marine; lower, white.

TROUT, CRESCENT LAKE LONG-HEADED (*Salmo bathaecetor*). Closely related to the Steel-Head Trout. A deep-water fish of Lake Crescent, Washington, caught only on set lines within a foot of the bottom. Will not come to the surface; will not take the fly or trolling spoon. Somewhat resembles the speckled trout of Crescent Lake, though more slender and of lighter color.

TROUT, CRESCENT LAKE SPECKLED (*Salmo crescentis*). Closely resembles the Steel-Head. Weighs up to ten pounds. Found in Crescent Lake, Washington. An excellent game fish.

TROUT, DUBLIN POND (*Salvelinus agassizii*). Inhabitant of Center and Dublin Pond and Lake Monadnock, etc., New Hampshire. Differs from the Brook Trout in being pale gray in color and more slender. Reaches a length of eight inches. Brook Trout tackle.

TROUT, GREEN-BACK (*Salmo stomias*). A small black-spotted species, inhabiting the head waters of the Arkansas and Platte rivers; abundant in brooks, streams, and shallow parts of lakes. Common in the waters near Leadville and in Twin Lakes, Colorado, in company with the Yellow-Fin Trout, which see. Weighs up to one pound.

TROUT, JORDAN'S (*Salmo jordani*). Lake Southerland Spotted Trout, etc. Inhabits Lake Southerland, west of Puget Sound. Caught on the artificial fly as late as October, and is a great leaper. Is black-spotted. Resembles the Utah Trout in color and the Steel-head Trout in shape.

TROUT, KAMLOOPS (*Salmo kamloops*). Stit-tse, etc. A form of the Steel-head. Abounds in Okanogan, Kamloops, Kootenai lakes and other waters tributary to the Frazer and upper Columbia rivers. Taken chiefly on the troll. A large, gamy, graceful, slender fish. Color: Dark olive above, bright silvery below.

TROUT, LAC DE MARBRE (*Salvelinus martoni*). Marston Trout, etc. Found in Lac de Marbre, near Ottawa, the lakes of the Lake St. John district, Lac a Cassette in Rimouski county and Lake Soccacomi and the Red Lakes in Maskinonge county, Canada. Takes the fly readily. Color: Upper, dark brown; below whitish pink unspotted. Reaches a length of one foot.

TROUT, SUNAPEE (*Salvelinus aureolus*). American Saibling, White Trout, Golden Trout, Charr, etc. A native of Sunapee Lake, N. H., and Flood Pond, Ellsworth, Maine, now being introduced in other lakes. Favors deep water; takes live bait. Weighs up to twelve pounds.

TROUT, UTAH (*Salmo virginalis*). Abounds in the streams and lakes of Utah west of the Wasath Mountains—in Utah Lake and the Sevier, Jordan, Bear and Provo rivers. Weighs up to twelve pounds.

TROUT, YELLOW-FIN (*Salmo macdonaldi*). Found in Twin Lakes, Colorado, in company with the Greenback Trout, from which it is distinct in color, habits and size. Weighs up to nine pounds. Is caught on the artificial fly and with the troll. Favors gravel bottom in deep water.

TROUT, YELLOWSTONE (*Salmo lewisi*). Abundant in Yellowstone Lake, Wyoming, and throughout the Snake River Basin above Shoshone Falls, and the headwaters of the Missouri.



ADDENDA TO POPULAR SALT WATER

FISHES—Page 21

BARRACUDA, GREAT (*Sphyraena barracuda*). Barracutta, Spit Sinnet, Guachanche Pelon, etc. Caught with the same outfit as used for Tarpon, on the surface, trolling with squid bait, or still fishing with mullet or other small fishes. Measures up to six feet. Ranges from Brazil northward through the West Indies to Pensacola, Charleston and the Bermudas. There are several smaller species—one (*S. ensis*) of two feet in length in the Gulf of Mexico southward to Panama; another (*S. guachancho*) of two feet in length with the same distribution as the Great Barracuda, but occasionally found as far north as Wood's Hole; another (*S. picudilla*) of eighteen inches in length, found from Bahia northward to the West Indies; another of a foot and a half in length, the Northern Barracuda (*S. borealis*), common on the Atlantic Coast from Cape Fear to Cape Cod, and the California Barracuda (*S. argentea*), of four and five feet in length, occurring on the Pacific Coast from San Francisco to Cape San Lucas, very commonly so among the Santa Barbara Islands.

MACKEREL, SIERRA (*Scomberomorus regalis*). Pintardo, Kingfish, etc. Ranges from Cape Cod to Brazil. Not easily distinguished from the Spanish Mackerel and the Cero Mackerel. Weighs up to twenty pounds. Caught on the troll; is a fine food and game fish. Common about Florida and Cuba.

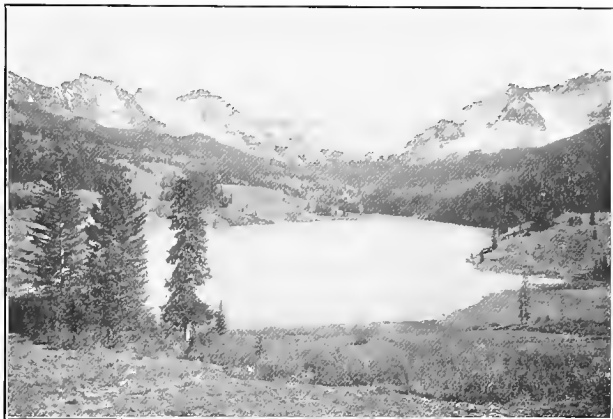
POLLOCK Addendum to item on page 37: Is said to be caught on the artificial fly in the spring of the year along the New England Coast.

RAVALLIA, (Snook, Robalo, etc.). Addendum to item on page 38: This fish is said to rise to the artificial fly.



THE WATERS

"The water, more productive than the earth, Nature's storehouse, in which she locks up her wonders, is the eldest daughter of the creation, the element upon which the spirit of God did first move." IZAAK WALTON.



Trout Lake, near Ophir, Colorado.

"Rivers and the inhabitants of the watery element were made for wise men to contemplate, and fools to pass by without consideration." WALTON'S ANGLER.

PLANT and preserve trees and shrubbery as near as possible to the streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Foliage, including herbs and flowers and fruits, though as Walton says, produced by water, is the natural purifier and protector of water. The largest bodies of water suffer from constant exposure to the sun, and fair-sized rivers and ponds are often dried up entirely by the destruction of trees.

"The groves were God's first temples."

Naturally the fishes, too, find protection in foliage. They thrive better where there is an equal proportion of light and shade, and their food is more abundant, natural and wholesome where the waters are surrounded by luxuriant foliage.

Don't destroy the trees yourself, and don't permit others to destroy them.

Be ever watchful of the ignorant immigrant. His first impulse on arriving on our bountiful shores from his native

land of devastation is to ruin everything of nature—the trees, the lawns, the flowers, the birds and the fishes.

He dynamites and nets the fishes in the streams and lakes, he cuts and burns down woodland to smooth his path to the oil and coal regions, he sets brutal traps for quadruped animals, he robs birds' nests, he nets song birds, and he shoots and snares the farmers' valuable feathered insect destroyers.

He sees no beauty in the healthful greenery of the world; the woods, the waters, the grassy slopes and the flower fields are to him no more than an ash heap and a leafless, grassless back yard, and he estimates the song bird and game fish solely by their comparative value to edible merchandise.

These destructive acts and mean ideas are also fostered by a species of home country idiot; so, it behooves nature-lovers to be diligently watchful and prompt and determined in their actions to save our beautiful country from the utter ruination it will surely suffer if these spoilers are not made to respect our natural law of preservation.

Strive to reform, first of all, the dastardly practice of polluting the rivers and lakes by the refuse of the water closet, cement works, oil plant, gas tank, tan yard, acid factory, paint shop, steel mill, iron foundry and dye works. The angler should fight this ungodly condition for the sake of his noble recreation, because the poisons of the greedy-man's mill kill the fishes, and man in general should take up arms against the draining of waste matter into public streams because the dye, acid, oil, gas and sewage impregnate the drinking-water with deadly disease germs.

There are hundreds of thousands of fatal cases of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, smallpox and other death-dealing diseases in the United States every year, and all of these, all, are directly and indirectly caused by the drinking of poisoned water, or the eating of food that has been poisoned by the contaminated water!

A fine regard, this, on the part of man for "the element upon which the spirit of God did first move."

"Perpetual devotion to what a man calls his business is only to be sustained by perpetual neglect of other things. And it is not by any means certain that a man's business is the most important thing he has to do."

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.



The Platte River, near Bailey's, Colorado.



Lake Trout.
(*Salvelinus namaycush.*)

Weight, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Caught in Twin Lakes, Colorado,
by W. W. Fay, of Buena Vista, Colorado,
June 1, 1907.

THE FISHES

"Moses, the friend of God—Lev. xi. 9, Deut. xiv. 9,—appointed fish to be the chief diet for the best commonwealth that ever yet was. The mightiest feasts have been of fish."
WALTON.

T

"To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven."
ECCLES. 3:1.

HERE are lots of fishes and plenty of good fishing in American waters, notwithstanding the ever-increasing army of anglers and professional fishermen, the wanton destruction of the various species for food, sport and false glory, and the spoilation of the very habitat of the finny tribes by the march of so-called civilization.

There is no hope of saving the fishes forever so long as the prevailing idea of "improvement" obtains, but there is much that the honest angler and nature-lover can do to prolong the life of lovely natural effects and promote the innocent pleasures derived from close communion with the waters and the trees and the beautiful living things that inhabit these.

The most important movement in the direction of restoring the thousands of ruined waters and preserving the few pure places the greedyman has not as yet "improved," is that which will apprehend the spoilers who use the rivers, lakes and bays as the dumping place of their deadly poisonous refuse—oil, acid, dye, paint, discharges of the hospital, water-closet, swillpail, and slaughter-house, all of which are cast into the streams, "the element upon which the spirit of God did first move," with a brutal affront to our Creator and disregard of public health, the life of the fishes that have the first right to all water, and the natural beauty of all things—that is little short of a crime parallel with cold-blooded murder, for nature proves, if bribed science wont, that this contamination is *the* one cause of *all* the cases of typhoid and other fevers that kill thousands of human beings every day!

The dynamiting and netting of fishes by the ignorant immigrant and our own country's unenlightened class, the trawl and set net of the market fisherman, and the greedy, wasteful barrel and tubful catches of the hand-line fisher are next in order as means and methods of wanton despoilation of the waters and their game.

There are legal and moral laws that govern or should govern the depredations of these destroyers, and anglers should do all in their power to oppose or at least expose the unlawful acts of the enemies of fishes and fishing.

We all know the wasteful methods of the unscrupulous class among net fishermen—their killing of millions of



Dome Rock, South Platte River, Colorado.

edible fishes they and their marketmen allow to rot in the sun, and their taking of millions more for the mere making of oil or for fertilizing purposes.

Of late years a new spoiler, the most desperate and destructive of all, has developed—the hand-line fisher who competes with his brothers in an endeavor to excel as a butcher of quantity, who fishes for fish alone, and who breaks every law and ignores every rule and axiom of the angler, the fish commission, the nature-lover, the citizen and the gentleman.

Parties of this rough element go forth daily in and out of legal season time, and slaughter whole boat-loads of baby striped bass, spawn-laden flounder, fluke, weakfish, bluefish, sea bass, blackfish, cod, porgie, etc., according to the season's yield, in the majority of instances far excelling the kill of the average market net fisherman.

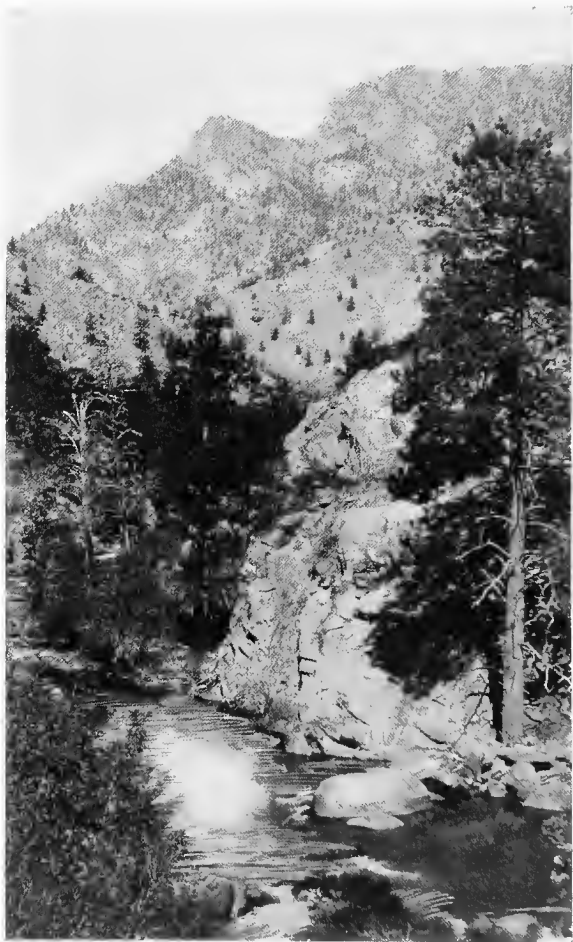
Shamed or rather frightened by exposure a few of this wasteful gentry affect a huge, coarse so-called rod and reel outfit in their murderous exploits, but their giant tools are not legitimate tackle in the angler's conception, and the slaughter is by no means lessened—in fact, it is seriously heightened—by the application of this sure-killing, wholly inappropriate rigging.

There is a legal limit in the taking of game birds and quadrupeds, and a law that restricts the catch of fresh water fishes, so many to the single rod in a day, but, to the shame of our lawmakers, the noble game of the ocean and salty bays and rivers is unprotected, and its numbers cannot long survive the prevailing murderous onslaught of the tubman and the trawler. The laws should limit the catch in salt water as it is limited in the rivers and lakes of the upland, and thus preserve the game and the noble pursuit of honest angling.

The angler doesn't take more fishes than his own table or the table of the sick-room can consume, and he takes these in season in true angling form with proper tackle properly manipulated.

A dozen small fishes, or a half-dozen medium-size fishes, or three of fair size, or one or at most two of large size, in a single day, are enough to satisfy the most ardent angler, if he be of the true spirit—if he feels like a gentleman and acts like a sportsman.

O, ye gentleman legislators and all ye men of personal power, reform this poisoning of our drinking water, this destroying the natural beauty of the world, and this slaughter of the seaside, this tub and barrel filling of the boy bungler and blood-buying bayman; stop this slaughter that means the utter annihilation of the fishes if allowed to flourish even a few years more. Then, with continued restrictions upon the netter of the market, and with these restrictions *enforced*, we shall have health and life, and we shall have sea food galore, and, equally gratifying, the pleasures of chivalricly angling for it.



Big Thompson River in the Loveland Canon, Colorado.

THE ANGLER AND THE FISHERMAN

"The Tuna Angling Club, of Santa Catalina Island, California, is bound to the use of light rods and lines, and hand-lines are referred to as unsportsmanlike and detrimental to the public interest." NEWSPAPER ITEM.

ONE profound proof of the soundness in the philosophy that teaches against wantonly wasteful slaughter in the chase is the disinclination on the part of certain so-called sportsmen—a vulgar gentry that resort to the woods and waters solely because it is fashionable to do so—and their guides to honorably dispose of their game after the killing. These greedy snobs are viciously adverse to losing a single bird or fish in the pursuit, but they think little of letting the

"Anglers encourage the adoption of angling methods which make the wholesale slaughter of fishes impossible, and increase the sport of taking a fair number in a fair way."

HENRY VAN DYKE.

game rot in the sun after the play. With this fact easily provable any day in the year, it may be said that outside of market fishing and camp fishing for the pot the one real object in fishing and angling is the pursuit itself and not the quarry.

In baseball, it's the game, not the bases; in archery, it's the straightest shooting, not the target. True, we play cards for prizes, but surely as much for the game itself, not altogether for the prizes, because it is possible to buy the prizes or their equivalent outright or take the prizes by force.

My bayman developes fits bordering closely upon incurable hysteria if I lose a single bluefish in the play, but he worries not when he goes ashore with a sloopful of hand-liners and half a hundred fish he can not make good use of.

"Pull it in! you'll lose it!" "We could catch a hundred if you wouldn't fool!" "The other boats'll beat us badly!" "There's a million right 'round the boat!"

These are a few of his excitable expressions. But, when I say to him, "What's the difference, Captain, in losing one or two fish here and wasting half a hundred on shore?" he calms down for a minute or two. Only for a minute or two, however, for he's in the game solely for fish, not the fishing. It's all numbers and size with him, and he's encouraged in this greed by nine out of every ten men he takes aboard his boat.

"We caught fifty," says Tom.

"We caught a hundred and ten," says Dick.



Kennebago, Maine.

"We caught two hundred and sixty," says Harry.

And so the bayman brags, too, because it's purely business with him.

I have always found the greatest pleasure in fishing is the fishing and not the blood and bones associated with the pursuit. I would rather take five fair fish on fine tackle correctly manipulated than fill the hold with a hundred horrid monsters mastered by mere strength, as in hand-line trolling for bluefish in the ocean and for muskellonge, etc., in fresh water.

"But," says Captain Getemanyway, "I can catch more fish with a hand-line than you can with your fine rod and reel."

"Of course you can," I reply, "and you could catch more if you used a net, a stick of dynamite or a shotgun."

If it's the fish alone that is the object of the angler's eye, why resort to any sort of tackle when there's a fish stall in every bailiwick?

There is great need of enlightenment in the common ethics of angling. Many persons are under the impression that quantity rather than quality makes the angler's day.

According to their view of the pursuit, fishing is judged by figures, as in finance—glory to the man with the biggest balance. This is not so, because with this view accepted, Rockefeller would shine above Christ, Shakespeare and Lincoln.

The mere catch—the number of fish taken—is only one little detail; it is not all of angling. If it were, the superior fisherman would be the man who got his fish in any manner.

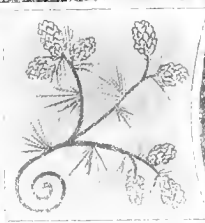
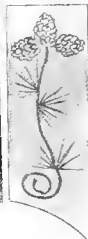
Some of our greatest anglers purposely never excel in the matter of numbers. The angler's true qualities are based on the application of correct tackle, correct methods in fishing, and a correct appreciation of the pursuit, the game, the day and the craft.

'Tis the day and the play, not the heads and hides that count.

An ancient writer says of the royal hounds: "The hunter loves to see the hounds pursue the hare, and he is glad if the hare escapes." So it is in angling; we do not wish to catch all the fish we can take in any fashion. We want to take some of them in a proper manner with appropriate implements.

"I can catch more trout with the angle worm and more bass with the trolling spoon than you can with the artificial fly," says Robert.

"Of course you can, Robert," say I, "and you could catch still more if you spread a screen across the tiny stream or set a trap, or if you used a set line with a hundred hooks, just as the target shooter might more readily puncture the circle with a charge of shot than with the single bullet, or just as the greedyman with a blunderbus might excel in number the wing shot by potting quail



Round Mountain Lake and Alder Stream Falls, Maine

bunched on the ground instead of chivalricly bagging single birds on the wing with a pertinent arm.

The neophyte always confounds the angler with the indiscriminate fisherman and so implicates the angler in the cruelty and wastefulness associated with mere chance fishing, when in fact the angler is the real propagator and protector of the fishes, and is in no sense cruel or wasteful.

The laws that prohibit greedy catches, and protect the mother fish in breeding time are made by, enforced by and supported financially by the angler.

The rearing of the fishes that are placed in depleted waters was originated by, is conducted by, and is paid for by the angler.

No other class has earnestly bothered its head, honestly lifted its hands or liberally opened its purse in these matters, and the nearest association man in general has with the preservation of both wild fish and fowl is in uttering a cowardly, false accusation against the one who really deserves sole credit for the work, the sportsman, the genuine field sportsman, not the vicious sporting man of the race track, cock pit and gambling den—two distinct species of animal, as vastly separated in character as the deerhound and the dragon.

And why this charge against the innocent? Simply because the guilty wish to shield and profit themselves, as the thief cries fire that he may pick your pocket in the panic that ensues.

But then there is a well meaning but wholly unenlightened element, that, influenced by the cry of the methodical spoiler, ignorantly condemns the honest man—the really humane men and women who are sincere in their condemnation but totally ignorant of their subject.

One of this sort, an estimable woman in public life, loudly preaches against the chase and is all the time drawing dividends that provide her with the means to indulge in the vulgarest and cruelest of fashionable extravagances—among them the wool of the unborn lamb, furs from the backs of fast-disappearing quadrupeds, and feathers of the farmers' most valuable insect-destroying song birds—and these wicked dividends derived from several acid factories, a gas house, a power plant and a dye works that have not only killed off the trillions of fishes in several rivers but destroyed forever the very habitat of the species!

Another of this sort is well exemplified in the character of an old gentleman in Pennsylvania who loudly proclaims against trout fishing, but who utterly ruins nearly eight miles of trout water, once the home of thousands of lordly fish, by permitting his mill hands to run off sawdust in the streams.

This poor, ignorant soul objects to you and me chivalricly taking half a dozen specimens on the fly—catching the cunning trout with an imitation of the living thing itself destroys by the thousands for food and play—while he mercilessly slaughters the entire immediate supply, and

prevents further propagation of the whole species with the refuse of his forest-devastating, money-making machine.

True, the angler like all fishermen, and like the fishes themselves, kills his specimens, but this killing is ordained by nature herself—at least it has better grounds for excuse, if excuse it needs, than that ten-fold more destructive killing by the fishes that not only slay for food, but actually mutilate millions upon millions of their kind for the mere play afforded them in this practice—and though the angler may be in the wrong when he humanely dispatches a few of the batch he breeds, he is not as hopeless as the wanton fisher, or as brutal as the unenlightened “reformers,” the so-called humane lady with the fashion furs and feathers of fast-disappearing species she never turns a hair to replenish or protect, and the old gentleman hypocrite with his murderous sawdust and dye.



Arctic (Buck's) Grayling—Thymallus signifer.

FLY-FISHING FOR BROOK TROUT

"Of all sports, commend me to angling; it is the wisest, virtouosest, best." THOMAS HOOD.

W

"Alove of the gentle art openeth first the heart, then the fly-book."

THADDEUS NORRIS.

HEN I go fishing, it is for the purpose of catching fish; when I go angling—fly-fishing—it is the soul I seek to replenish, not the creel.

"One of the charms of angling," says Pritt, "is that it presents an endless field for argument, speculation and experiment."

True, but anglers have no argument in the first feature of their pastime—the object of it. Fishermen and men who do not go fishing or angling argue that the object sought by the angler is the fish, but anglers all agree that the game is but one of the trillion of pleasant things that attract them to the pursuit of it.

They argue and speculate and experiment in the matter of rods and tackle, and they argue as to the virtues of the various species, the qualities of the waters, the conditions of the weather, but they have ever been and ever will be calmly agreed as to the object of it all—the love of studying rather than destroying the game, the love of the pursuit itself.

They angle because of its healthfulness, and the consequent exhilaration of mind and body that attends the gentle practice, not merely for the fishes it may procure them, or for the sake of killing something, as the unenlightened person charges, for the death of an animal, to the angler, is the saddest incident of his day.

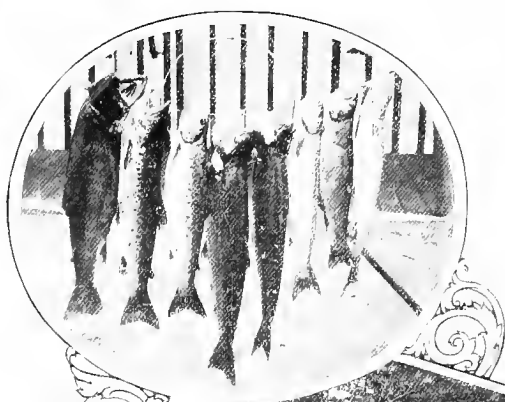
All things animate, man included, were made to kill and to be killed. The only crimes in killing are in killing our own kind, and in killing any kind inhumanly.

And, of all creatures, the angler is the least offender in these crimes. The very game he seeks, though beautiful and gentle to the eye, and, at times, noble in deed and purpose, is the most brutal killer of all the races—the lovely trout in its attacks upon gaudy flies, the valiant bass and pike in devouring their smaller brethren, and the multitudinous sea-fishes, not alone in their feeding upon one another, but in their wanton murder of the millions upon millions of victims of their pure love of slaughter.

But, of fly-fishing for brook trout:

"Fly-fishing," says Dr. Henshall, "is the poetry of angling;" and "the genuine angler," says Frederick Pond, "is invariably a poet."

Fly-fishing, the highest order of angling, is indulged in in several forms—in fresh water for salmon, trout, black bass,



Camp Life in the Rangeley Region, Maine.

grayling, perch, pike-perch, pickerel (Long Island brook pickerel), sunfish, roach, dace, shad, herring (branch), etc.; in brackish water for shad, trout, white perch, etc.; and in salt-water for bluefish (young), herring (common), mackerel, and—doubt not, kind sir, for I am prepared to prove it—squeteague (weakfish), plaice (flake, summer flounder) and other species of both bottom and surface habitats—another “endless field for argument, speculation and experiment.”

As there are many forms of fly-fishing, so are there many ways of fly-fishing for trout, and many kinds of trout, the various forms of brook trout, lake trout and sea trout.

Volumes would be required to discourse intelligently upon all these forms of trout and fly-fishing for them; so, I purpose in this particular instance to confine myself to one species and one form of trout and one order of fly-fishing.

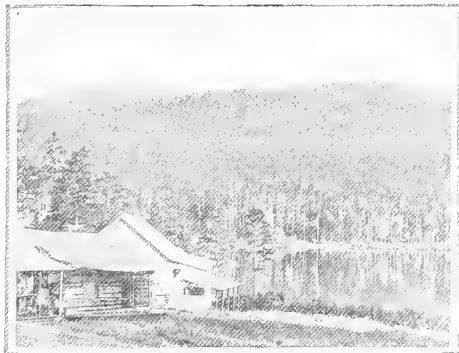
The trout referred to is the true brook trout, scientifically alluded to as *Salvelinus fontinalis* and commonly called, besides brook trout (its most popular name), speckled trout, mountain trout, speckled beauty, spotted trout, etc.

The fly-fishing treated of is that popular form that is most indulged in by the eastern trout fly-fisherman—small-stream fishing in the mountains and wooded level lands that “carries us,” as Davy wrote as far away as 1828 “into the most wild and beautiful scenery of nature to the clear and lovely streams that gush from the high ranges of elevated hills.”

Above all other styles of fly-fishing, it calls for the most delicate tackle and the very daintiest hand.

“How delightful,” says the author of *Salmonia*, “in the early spring, after the dull and tedious time of winter, when the frosts disappear and the sunshine warms the earth and waters, to wander forth by some clear stream, to see the leaf bursting from the purple bud, to scent the odors of the bank perfumed by the violet, and enameled, as it were, with the primrose and the daisy; to wander upon the fresh turf below the shade of trees, whose bright blossoms are filled with the music of the bee; and on the surface of the waters to view the gaudy flies sparkling like animated gems in the sunbeams, whilst the bright and beautiful trout is watching them from below; to hear the twittering of the water-birds, who, alarmed at your approach, rapidly hide themselves beneath the flowers and leaves of the water-lily; and, as the season advances, to find all these objects changed for others of the same kind, but better and brighter, till the swallow and the trout contend as it were for the May fly, and till in pursuing your amusement in the calm and balmy evening you are serenaded by the songs of the cheerful thrush, performing the offices of paternal love in thickets ornamented with the rose and woodbine.”

The other forms of fly-fishing for trout, the pursuit of larger specimens of the same species in larger waters, the lakes and ponds and rivers—all equally inviting by their



gentle requirements and the "beautiful scenery of nature"—deserve special treatment, because, as in fly-fishing for salmon (*salmo salar*), the very top notch of all forms of angling, the play, the player, the scenes and the accessories are sufficiently different to confound the reader I am mainly measuring to amuse with these particular lines.

Small stream fly-fishing for brook trout belongs in a class just between fly-fishing for the brook trout of broader waters, the lakes and ponds, and fly-fishing for salmon in the lordly rivers of Maine and Canada.

The brook trout is angled for in the spring and summer, principally with the artificial fly, and, by the chivalric angler, only with the artificial fly, though many greedy fishermen of trifling experience and wholly deprived of the true spirit of angling—in that they fish for the fish alone and judge their day and play solely by the size of their catch—contrive to convince us that the live lure is equally honorable, notwithstanding that the cruel, clumsy, uncleanly, unfair, wasteful practice of live-bait trout fishing is condemned by every truly gentle disciple and practical authority.

Most advocates of live-bait trout fishing, who would have us believe that their method is entitled to recognition in the same category with fly-fishing, proudly proclaim that this should be because they "can catch more fish with the worm or minnow than the angler can catch with his fly."

If this reasoning is to settle the debate, if killing and quantity compose the angler's axiom, why not resort to still more productive means—dynamite, or net the stream instead of gently fishing it?

No, the trout fly-fisherman abhors trout bait-fishing for the same reason the wing shot prefers his appropriate arm to a cannon; the yachtsman, his gentle craft to a man-o'-war; the horseman, his trained mount to a locomotive; the archer, his arrow instead of a harpoon; and so I might go on in similes that would burlesque every form of recreative amusement in the world.

The brook trout breeds in the autumn, favors eddies, riffles, pools, and deep spots under the banks of the stream, and near rocks and fallen trees, and feeds on flies, small fish, worms and other small life forms.

Its shape, weight, size and color are influenced by its food, its age, its activity, its habitat, and its habits. Its color corresponds to the color of the water bottom, and will change as the water bottom changes. If removed to a new water, where the bottom color is different from the bottom color of its first abode—lighter or darker, as the case may be—it will gradually grow to a corresponding shade, blending with its new habitat just as its colors suited the stones and grasses and earthy materials of its native domain.

In weight, the brook trout ranges up to ten pounds in large waters. There is a record of one weighing eleven pounds. This specimen was taken in Northwestern Maine.



Senator Frye's Forest Lodge, Rangeley Lake, Maine.

The species averages three-quarters of a pound to one pound and a half in the streams, and one pound to three pounds in the lakes and ponds. It occurs between latitude $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and 55° , in the lakes and streams of the Atlantic watershed, near the sources of a few rivers flowing into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, and some of the southern affluents of Hudson Bay, its range being limited by the western foothills of the Alleghanies, extending about three hundred miles from the coast, except about the Great Lakes, in the northern tributaries of which it abounds. It also inhabits the head waters of the Chattahoochee, in the Southern spurs of the Georgia Alleghanies and tributaries of the Catawba in North Carolina and clear waters of the great islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence—Anticosti, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, and Newfoundland; and abounds in New York, Michigan, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maine, Long Island, Canada, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

My favorite rod for stream trout fishing is a cork-handled, all-lancewood rod of three or four ounces in weight and eight feet in length, or a rod of similar length weighing four or five ounces and made of split bamboo—the best split bamboo of the best workmanship. The cheap, so-called split bamboo of the drygoods store bargain (?) counter, retailed for a price that would not pay for the mere wrapping of the correct article, is a flimsy, decorative thing, and would collapse, or, worse still, bend one way and stay that way, if used on the stream. The fly-rod material must be springy and resiliently so, and the rod must be constructed so as to permit of this condition.

The reel I favor is a small, narrow, light, all-rubber or narrow aluminum common-click reel, holding twenty-five yards of the thinnest-calibred silk, water-proof-enameled line.

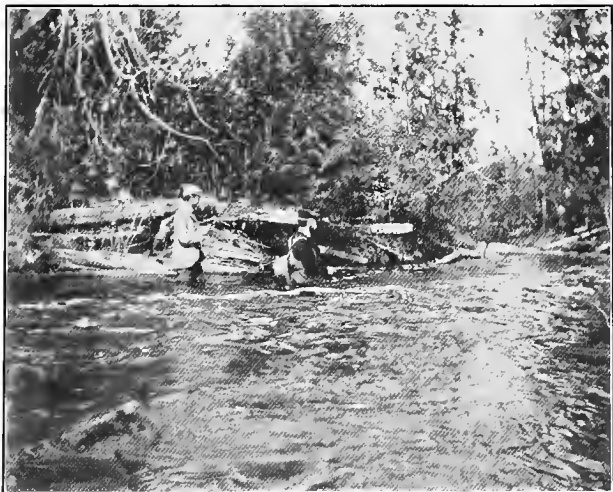
My leader is a brown-stained one of silk gut, twelve feet in length. The leader should be fresh and firm, flexible and fine, not a dried-up brittle, unyielding, snappy snarl of the salesman's discarded sample box that breaks at the

mere touch, or releases the flies at the first cast or parts at the first strike—if by some miraculous mischance you get this far with it. The leaders, a half-dozen of them, should be carried, when not in actual use, in a flat, aluminum, pocket-fitting box between two dampened flannel mats (though not preserved this way in close season), so as to have them thoroughly limp from being water soaked, that you may more readily and more safely adjust them, for break they surely will if handled in a dry state.

The willow creel, in which the spoil of the day is deposited, should be, I think, about the size of a small hand-satchel. To this is fastened a leather strap, with a broad, shoulder-protecting band of stout canvas. This I sling over the right shoulder, allowing the creel to hang above the back part of the left hip where it will least interfere with me during the fight with *fontinalis*.

The landing net I use is a little one of egg shape, made of cane with no metal whatsoever, and it has a linen mesh about ten inches in width and eighteen inches in length. The handle is a trifle over one foot in length. To this I tie one end of a stout but light-weight flexible and small-calibred cord, or a stretch of small tube rubber, and the other end of this I tie to a button on my coat under my chin, throwing the net over my left shoulder to lie on my back until called into service.

The clothing should be of dark-gray wool of light weight. I wear a lightly woven gray sweater under my coat when the weather is cool.



Trout Fishing in Dey's River, Delta County, Michigan.

I have plenty of pockets in my trouting coat, and I make it a practice to tie a string to nearly everything I carry in them—shears, hook-file, knife, match-box, tobacco-pouch, pipe, purse, field-glasses, fly-book, etc.—so that I will not mislay them ordinarily, or drop them in the rushing current during some exciting moment.

The headgear I like is a gray, soft, felt hat of medium brim to protect my eyes in the sun and to sit upon in the shade.

The footwear may consist of waterproof ankle shoes attached to rubber or canvas trousers, or of a pair of light close-fitting hip-rubber-boots. Some anglers wear rubber water-proof combined trousers and stockings and any sort of well-soled shoes. In warm weather, I affect nothing beyond a pair of old shoes with holes cut in both sides to let the water run freely in and out, the holes not big enough to admit sand and pebbles.

The artificial flies are of many hundreds of patterns. I have a thousand or two, but half a hundred, of sizes four to six for the lakes and ponds, and six to fourteen for the small streams, are enough to select from during a season; two dozen are sufficient for a single trip, half a dozen will do to carry to the stream for a day—if you don't lose many by whipping them off or getting them caught in a tree—and two are all I use for the cast, though a cast of three flies is the favorite of many fishermen. I amuse myself by presuming to have a special list for each month, week, day and hour, but the extravagantly erratic ideas of the trout forbid my recommending it to brother rodmen. Trout that show a preference for certain flies one day may the next day favor entirely different patterns. Sometimes they will take an imitation of the natural fly upon the water and at other times, being gorged with the natural insect, will only strike at some oddly colored concoction of no resemblance to any living thing in nature; this in play, or in anger, and at other times out of pure curiosity. An angler doesn't need a great number of flies—if he knows just what fly the game is taking. You can't very well determine this half a hundred miles from the fishing; so, you take a variety with you and experiment. The flies should be of the best make and freshest quality, tied by a practical hand—some honest maker who is himself an angler—not the cheap, dried-up, wall-decorative, bastard butterflies of the ladies' dry-goods shop, that hybrid mess of gaudy waste ribbon-silk and barnyard feather, the swindling output of the catch-penny shopman whose sweat help do not know—upon my word—the name or the purpose of the thing they make.

Any six of the following list will kill well enough for a single day's pleasant fishing in any water at any time during the legal season: Dark Coachman, Gray and Green Palmer, Ginger Palmer, Alder, Scarlet Ibis, Abbey, Imbrie, Professor, Conroy, Reuben Wood, March Brown, Orvis, White Miller, Coachman, Royal Coachman, Codun,

Brown and Red Palmer, Brown Hen, Queen of the Water, King of the Water, Squires, Black Gnat, Grizzly King, Quaker.

I use, as a rule, dark colors in clear water, and on bright days and early in the season; lighter shades in dull water and on dark days, in the evening and as the season grows warmer; but many anglers philosophize just the reverse—use light colors for early season fishing and sombre hues for midsummer play—hence the endless arguments and experiments described as one of the charms of the craft,

I prefer, as I have said, two flies on the leader, and my favorite of favorites for all times and all places is a cast made up of gnat-size pattern of dark-gray wing and pale-blue body, and another of a peculiar drab-cream shade.

In throwing or casting the fly I never “whip” or “flail” the rod, and I never cast with a long line when a short one will answer the purpose. Distance alone may count in a fly-casting contest, but in the wild stream a careful short cast is more effective than a clumsy long one.

I angle with my shadow behind me, and in casting the flies endeavor to allow only the flies to touch the water. The line frightens the game, and if a trout should take a fly on a loose, wavy line, he will not hook himself and he will blow the conceit from his mouth before the angler is able to hook him.

In learning to cast the fly, the young angler should start with the leader alone, as I believe all fly-fishing is begun by old and young, and as he lifts the flies from the water after the forward cast to make the backward motion he should simultaneously draw from the reel a half-yard of line and allow time for the flies to complete the whole circuit back of him. In fly-fishing the cast is not made from the



Ausable Lake, Adirondack Mountains, New York.



From "The Determined Angler."

The Brook Trout.

reel as in bait-casting; the line is drawn from the reel a half yard at a time with the left hand. The line must fully straighten itself behind the angler ere it can be sent out straight before him. The flies, and at most only a little part of the leader should fall lightly upon the surface—as we imagine two insects, entangled in a delicate cobweb, might fall from a tree branch—and be drawn smartly, but gently in little jerks a second or two in imitation of two tiny live-winged bugs fluttering in the water; and then, as the angler steps slowly, firmly, but silently and softly in the current down stream, he should repeat the lifting of the flies, the drawing off of more line from the reel and the circling backward cast that takes up the slack and gives the line its forward force. Thus he should continue, deftly placing the lure in every likely spot ahead of him in the centre of the brook and along its moss-lined, flower-decked, rock-bound or grass-fringed banks.

The angler is careful not to let the trout see him, see his shadow, or see the rod, and not to let this wisest, most watchful species of all the finny tribes hear him or feel the vibration of his body.

In hooking the trout the angler strikes the second the fish strikes—not by a violent arm movement, but by a mere instantaneous nervous backward twist of the wrist, as one would instinctively draw up his hand from the pierce of a needle point. Many trout are hooked the in-

stant the leader is lifted for a new cast, and many hook themselves without the slightest effort on the part of the angler.

When the fish is hooked he should not be flaunted in the air, as the boy fisher yanks his pond perch. The prize should be handled as if he were but slightly secured, his head should be kept under water, the line kept gently taut and the fish softly led out of noisy water and away from stones, long grass, submerged tree branches or logs.

If the catch is heavy enough to draw the line from the reel it is allowed to do so, but the line should be kept taut and reeled in the second he hesitates. There need be no hurry.

After a little while the game's rushes will cease; then it should be reeled in, care being taken not to arouse it again by the contact of a weed or stone.

The tip of the rod is now raised over the head and back of the angler until the butt points downward; then, if the fish has been reeled in near enough, it is secured in the landing net, tail first, and carefully slid into the creel through the little square opening for this purpose in the lid.

If you, reader mine, should some day get as far as this glorious part of the play, and the fish should be a small one, be satisfied; the true angler is ever of a contented heart; if the fish should be too small, set it free; the true angler is always humane and generous; if it should prove fit to feed upon, do not subject it to unnecessary suffering—skilfully kill it outright at once; the true angler is manly and merciful.

And, and—good luck to you, brother.



BLUEFISH ON FINE TACKLE

"Although the bluefish is sufficiently plucky to take a coarse troll, and few venture to angle for him with ordinary tackle * * * capital sport is found at still-baiting for him from a boat anchored along the edge of tideways in the estuaries and near the shores of bays."

SCOTT'S "FISHING IN AMERICAN WATERS," 1869.

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"Angling is a special kind of fishing."

GENIO C.
SCOTT.

HE bluefish is commonly captured in a net by the man who fishes for the market, and on a coarse hand-line in trolling with an artificial squid bait thrown from the stern of a sail boat, by the amateur fisherman, but the angler takes the bluefish by still-fishing with fine tackle.

All anglers are fishermen, but all fishermen are not anglers, and as the angler's method is always attacked by the mere fisherman and the unenlightened class that never indulge in piscatorial play of any sort, it is necessary to set forth in a paper of this character a few primary axioms of the craft as an explanatory prologue to the main trend of what one means to say.

We fain would strike boldly out into the fancy of the spirited play itself, and thus spare the practical angler a repetition here of the laws he knows by heart, but it can not be so.

The prejudiced scoffer must be silenced and the tyro instructed at the start, the same as these details would receive attention at the beginning of an angling day, or the story must surely suffer, just as the actual pursuit would be ruined if agitated by an unruly or lethargic mind.

The angler is always perturbed in his story-telling by the cry of the ungentle: "Oh, I can catch more fish with a hand-line than you can with your fine tackle."

And it cannot be that our present effort will escape this scoffing; so, we beg brother anglers to here indulge in a little patience—a practice they are great masters of on both land and water—while we subdue the scoffer and post the honest tyro for the pleasant journey that is in store for us.

"Lucian, well skilled in scoffing, this hath writ:
Friend, that's your folly which you think your wit:
This you vent oft, void both of wit and fear,
Meaning another, when yourself you jier."

To those who boast of being able to catch more fish with a hand-line than the angler may take with his tackle, we humbly confess that their boast is founded upon fact, and that their ability is only excelled in power by a willingness of spirit that affords them constant opportunity of proving their greedy claim.

Of course, they are able, and willing, to take more fish with a hand-line than we are able or willing to take with our tackle, and they would be more able and no doubt more willing, all conditions favorable, to take more with a shot gun, still more with a set line, still more with a drag net and still more with a stick of dynamite.

The difference in the angler and the mere fisherman is simple. The fisherman is willing to get his game anyway; the angler only with appropriate tackle, correctly rigged and humanely applied.

Every now and again we read the views of a certain class of men who contend that they can creel more brook trout by live bait fishing than by fly-fishing, and often this contention is exploited in the form of a wonderful discovery. The claim is as old as it is foul, and if it is true that the angle worm or minnow will catch more trout than the artificial fly—we are far from prepared to believe this—it is not an accomplishment any gentle person would be proud to boast of, because the angler's proficiency is not based upon and his pleasures are not derived from a superior desire or competency for slaughter, but rather upon the methods and paraphernalia employed, the species encountered, the propitiousness of the day, and the pursuit itself.

It is quality with the angler and quantity with the fisherman.

Lately we read the story of a fisherman—he is not an angler—who discovered that *he* didn't require "leaders, fine snells, expensive flies and silk lines" to catch black-



In the Great South Bay, Long Island, New York.

bass with; he could catch his fish "just as well with common tackle and a yellow devil," the yellow devil being a brutal, sure-killing instrument of torture that looks like a painted chicken egg decorated with spikes, feathers and safety-pins.

Earlier discoverers than the yellow devil advocate found still more killing apparatus in the spear, the bowgun and drag net; so, it is not even necessary to use a rod or line or any sort of tackle if mere slaughter is the glory of the day.

Man may fish with or without tackle, but he can not angle without it.

We could play checkers with frying-pans and make as high a score as with the fine, neat, more handy little disks; we could follow the hounds in fox hunting aboard a locomotive or auto-car instead of manfully astride the shapely horse, and we could pot the fox with a charge of shot at the start if the brush itself were the main object of the hunt, just as we could take more fowl with a cannon than with the truer sporting arm, or gather more foot balls in an athletic shop than on the field in play.

Thoreau says we *can* eat nails.

An ancient writer sets forth: "The hunter follows in the chase and enjoys the run with both hound and hare, and is glad if the hare escapes."

It is not in evidence that the spirit and sport of yachting is lessened by the advent of the speedy machine boat, or that the gentle pastime derived from coaching or driving or riding is forgotten by the pleasure-seeker because the electric train gets the business man to his office faster than the stage or street car.

So, all the sure-killing, crate-filling devices and greedy methods of the mere fisherman do not appeal and never will appeal to the angler, for, like the connoisseur who prefers a few fine treasures and the study of art to a whole bargain-counter of daubs and never a glimpse of art outside of the catalogue and auction room, the angler loves the gratification of his favorite following only under similar conditions—a fair field, a fine equipment, a gallant game, and an honest purpose, rather than the mere getting of quantity by indifferent methods.

To those who value fishes solely by weight and measure and number, the market stall is just as joyous a fishing place as the silvery lake, the pearly brook, the placid river, the breezy bay or the green ocean surf, but to those who delight in the day and the play more than in the greedy mess, we condemn the hand-liner's sure killing gear, the marketman's boat and bait, and the raid upon the fish's spawning bed, and recommend instead the outfit of the angler, the feeling of the gentleman and the conduct of the sportsman.

Thus equipped in mind and matter, brother, we will in fancy sally forth to one of the most delightful of all the angler's joys—the taking of bluefish on fine tackle.

There are four anglers in our party. All are supplied with the very best of modern rods and tackle, but each outfit is of a widely different character.

We meet the bayman at the little hotel in Bay Shore, one fine afternoon in late August, and he conducts us to his smart sloop anchored in the creek a quarter of a mile from the village.

We go aboard and sail at once for the fishing spot, a channel eddy out in the Great South Bay, where the Captain says he took a hundred bluefish the day before.

"Now, genelman, I says as we won' do much teh-day," drawls our guide on the way out of the creek, "but we're sure teh ketch anuff teh brile fer supper, an' we'll protec' th' place fer teh-morrow when there'll be a plenty of t'other boats afloat."

It is the old man's intention to fish the last hour of the high tide to-day, and be nicely located and fully equipped to work two tides to-morrow—an hour before, an hour during, and an hour after each tide, six hours of play in the day.

One of the party, little skilled in salt water methods, but an all-proficient angler in fresh water, puts out a blackbass trolling spoon at the stern of the sloop, but we soon discourage this by explaining to him that he will catch nothing beyond eel grass.



Bay Shore, Long Island, New York.

"We might get a striped bass," says the fresh water enthusiast; "I've heard that the salt water striped bass takes the troll the same as black bass in the lakes."

"But, not here," says the Captain, "nor eny where about here. We ketch th' big striped bass in th' surf, casting with shedder crab bait, but never on th' troll, though, of course, th' bluefish will take a troll ef it be a imitation squid."

"Very funny," says the lake angler; "I've always heard that striped bass were caught on the troll as well as in still fishing."

"Yes, that be so," responds the bayman, "but it be in th' ocean or in large rivers, like the Hudson and East rivers, an' th' troll beant like yourn; it be a feathered hook with white worms a stringin' out way behind an' no spoon. They ketch some fine bass this way in th' big rivers and th' ocean in th' spring and fall, but never here in this bay; so I'd advise yo' teh take in your line an' save time by a riggin' up fer bluefish as I tell yer, for we hain't got much more'n a half hour of proper water teh fish in when we git teh th' place."

The sloop is now out in the open bay, drifting along under full sail, aided more by the outgoing tide than by the calm midsummer day's balmy breeze.

"But, I'll tell yer," says Captain Brant to the fresh water expert as a sort of apology, observing that his modest objection to the troll has hurt the feelings of the angler. "I'll tell yer what yer kin do, mister, you ken take this 'ere crab net and hev a pile o' fun scoopin' up a dozer or so of fat hardshell crabs as is driftin' by; they'll be fine teh bile fer supper. See 'em! They go by thick now."

And Pierce hurriedly hauls in his bass troll and is soon in the best kind of good spirits with himself and everybody aboard as he dips for the crabs, missing fully nine out of every ten that float by.

"Now, genelman," pipes the bayman, "I says as how t'would be wise teh git yer bluefish tackle ready; we're nearin' th' hole, an' there beant much time left. Yer mus' be right smart ef yer wan' a fish er two on this tide. I advise yer not t' bother wi' yer fine things teh-day, but jes git out them han'-lines an' haul in th' fish sailor fashin. Yer've only got a few minutes afore th' tide'll be all out an' th' fish gone until teh-morrow."

"No, Captain Brant," I say to him, "we have told you all along that we are going to take our fish on fishing tackle or not at all; so, don't mention hand-lines again. I would rather take one bluefish on the rod than forty on the hand-line, and my friends all feel the same about this. What, pray, is the difference, Captain, in us losing here one or two fish, and in your leaving fifty or so to rot on the sod bank when you make home? You left a fine lot there yesterday, you say, and we'd leave many there to-morrow if we use the hand-lines. No, 'tis better to leave the fish here alive, if we can't catch 'em with honest tackle that affords



Argyle Park, Babylon, Long Island, New York.

a fair battle between man and fish. Give the game a chance—that's angling."

"So be it, genelmen, so be it," quoths the hardy skipper. "No afence intended, but yer won' get eny fish on them little poles an' silk threads, but as long as yer don' blame me, hev yer own way. Here we are! Now, genelmen, jes give me a han' et things, an' we'll be shipshaped in a minute. Pull that sheet in. Hol' th' tiller stiff, an' I'll git that hook over right here. This be th' spot, an' we be swung in jes right."

The Captain and his boy soon have the chumming machine going, and the anglers are all nervously adjusting their tackle and hurling all sorts of practical questions at the bayman and his help, who do their best to reply by word and action.

The chumming machine is a huge meat grinder that mutilates the quarter-pound herring (menhaden) that are put through it by the boy. The captain cuts three slices out of each side of the fish for our hooks, then the head, tail, bone, etc., are sacrificed for chum. The ground-up fish falls into a tub of salt water, and this is stirred into a thin, soup-like mess.

A large wooden spoon is employed to dash the chum over the side of the boat into the tide way by which it is carried out astern, the large pieces drifting but sinking slowly, while the whole leaves an oily streak on the surface that is seen for a hundred yards.

The pieces of menhaden float away in the green water beneath the oil streak in even form now, and our baited hooks drift in this company.

"Let out lots o' line quick like at th' start, genelman, so yer bait'll look like th' chum," calls the bayman. "Let the bait sink near the boat as much as possible, an' remember now, genelman, th' mos' important thing o' all—yer fish'll be ketched when yer line is running out, an' never a onced when it's a comin' in."

Pierce hooks a huge fluke (plaice) quite near the stern, and this brings forth another tremendous flow of practical knowledge from the captain, who, yelling loudly, waves his arms and dances about the deck with the excitement of a panic-stricken stockbroker.

"Yer mus' get yer lines down, I tell yer, genelman, afore they drift; get 'em down and out; dip over lots o' line th' firs' thing so it'll run free as th' chum. You'll git nothin' 'cept fluke an' skate an' dogfish shark near th' boat. Yer line mus' run free an' untaut an' th' bait mus' sink with th' chum right here at th' stern. Oh, Lor', see 'em all about th' boat! There's a million! My stars, me



Moriches, Long Island, New York.

an' thet boy could ketch a hundred while yer foolin, with them little poles. There he be—he's took yer bait, sir! Hook him! Thet's it, now pull him in."

Sure enough, brother Wilstach has hooked a fine, big bluefish, and is holding him as best he can. The game is strong, and the rod is waving up and down, out and in. We all make room for the play, some taking in their lines, some drawing their baits out of the way, and Griggs and I who are in a tangle with the taut line the big fish is fighting on, doing our best to get clear in any manner possible.

I dodge under Wilstach's rod and Griggs steps over it and Wilstach is now free of all obstruction.

He is using a steel rod of eight ounces, a rather small multiplying reel, a light Cuttyhunk linen line, and a single leader.

The rod bends as if it were a tiny lancewood trout rod, and the angler is having a strenuous time in his efforts in reeling in.

The fish must be well hooked; otherwise, our friend will lose his game, as he frequently allows a slack line a fatal error in most instances where a large fish is being handled.

Now his reel, not correctly adjusted when applied at the start, slips from the reel seat and drops on the deck, and away goes the bluefish like a pigeon freed from the trap, taking away yards and yards of the uncontrolled line, as the reel spins around like a top at the Captain's feet.

Wilstach's thumb is cut in the mishap, and is bleeding freely, but he waves us away with his head when we attempt to aid him, and actually threatens the excited captain with his fist.

We are all crying advice of some sort, the Captain is madly dancing again, and the chum boy is fairly splitting his face with laughter.

"I never seed such a fuss over an ol' bluefish," says the boy to me as I lean down for a fresh bit of bait; "I'd a yanked him in in a few jerks."

Wilstach has the reel in place again, and is wildly taking in about fifty yards of slack line, his facial expression clearly showing the extraordinary anxiety with which he awaits the feeling of the tackle when the slack line is all in and the environment of the game is decided.

"Put yer lines over quick, genelmen," cries Captain Brant; "don' bother bout our frien's fish—thet be gone to Cape Cod by this time—darn you boy, keep thet slop spoon agoin'!"

But the bluefish proves to be well hooked, and when the line is taut again, poor Wilstach fights his battle all over once more, fiercer than at first, the game fish now darting swiftly in one direction, now in another, and being in the air half the time, shaking himself every inch like a small-mouth fresh water black bass when it leaps clear of the water after being hooked

Wilstach has had fine experience with large bass and muskellunge in the fresh rivers and lakes, but it is plainly evident that this bluefish is a puzzle to him.

"He must weigh twenty pounds!" he says to Brant, with a quick side glance.

"Twenty nothin'," replies the bayman, humorously sneering and squinting at the excited angler; "he's a short six pounder or my old head's full o' eel grass; "I aint ever seed one o' twenty poun', thou' Dike Veriety said he onced ketched one aweighing seventeen poun' in the surf out yonder, but Dike's the liarest feller es follers the bay, an' we men ahere aint abelievin' him et his mother's fune'ral. Say, mister Wilstach, you'll lose thet blue ef yer don' keep thet line tight an' comin' all th' time an' bring him in teronc'd!"

"I'll give him a chance, a fair fight," says Wilstach; wear him out—drown him."

"Drown yer gran'mother—yer can't drown' a bluefish. Pull him in er leastwise don' giv' him slack. We'd a hed fifty by now with th' han'lines."

"True, Captain," says Griggs, "but we'd rather have one just as Wilstach's getting this one—by a fair fight, with some chance for the game to escape, as the sportsman allows his woodcock, grouse or quail, duck or snipe when he insists on bagging it singly in flight rather than potting it boy-bungler like bunched on the ground. Any mere tyro can handline bluefish."

"All right, genelman, all right," allowed the Captain, though sorely bewildered at the word tyro, "all right says I, but don' blame me when we go ashore with th' poorest ketch o' all th' boats o' th' day. I mos' allus hev th' bigges' mess, but ef yer genelman be willin' teh waste time with them little poles an' hev all th' other boats a beatin' us, then don' blame me—you've got one, sir!" and the old man violently poked his elbow into Pierce's ribs. "Ah, he's off! Haul in fer a fresh bait; no use tryin' fer him again now; they won' touch a chewed bait, no sir-ee. Now, Mister Pierce, I says as yer *mus'* git yer bait down et th' start, an' yer *mus'* let out th' line quicker and a hull lot o' it in one toss so it'll sink an' float natur'l like with th' chum. Soon es it's full out haul it in quick like fer another try. I says they won' touch chewed bait or bait es is comin' in—only when it's runnin' out, runnin' out *right*; so, yer needn't waste time a foolin' otherwise. Mabbie I knows better'n yeh genelman—darn you, boy, keep that stick even, sluch'er out!"

Wilstach is still fighting his first fish, but is encouraged by now having it nearer the boat.

The Captain proves to be correct in every detail excepting the practicability of the light rods and tackle and the game not being drownable, and he is astounded when Wilstach leads the prize close up to the side of the boat clearly a victim of the angler's skill. The great fish is on its side quite on the water's surface, and its glowing

colors of gold, silver, copper, green, blue and brassy bronze are enthusiastically admired by all.

"That's the first live bluefish I've ever seen," says Wilstach, and to me it's the most beautiful fish in the world!"

"And a game fighter?" I ask.

"The greatest I ever battled with, and I've caught my share of trout, bass and maskinonge. I don't know about the salmon, as I never caught one, but I can't believe it possible for any species to be a greater gamester than the bluefish, if they're all like this one. Why, he weighs only about six pounds, you say, and yet he fought longer and fiercer and gave in harder than any of my maskinonge four times his weight. Henceforth, I'm a bluefish enthusiast. And the fishing, this practical play in salt water, is equal to any sport in lake or stream; if done right, with proper tackle, a steady head and hand, and a humane heart."

Griggs is now busy with his first bluefish of the day, and we are all making room for him the same as we aided Wilstach, when a cry from Pierce announces that he, too, has hooked his game.

Griggs' fish breaks away, and the line, snapping a yard or so above the leader shoots back as if started from a spring gun.

Pierce is only a trifle more fortunate with his fish as he loses it on a slack line soon after the accident to brother Griggs.

I am having a great time all by myself over by the chum boy, who is giving me all kinds of advice and the choicest pieces of fat bait—only to get a strike at nearly every throw without hooking the game. This is repeated at every toss of the line for the first half hour. My bait no sooner clears the stern than there is a tug on the line that nearly takes me off my feet. I simply can't hook the fish, try as I will.

The Captain declares I don't know the trick, the boy says my bait is taken by weakfish, not bluefish, and that I should strike differently, but I think my hook is at fault, too large or too dull, for I am not a tyro in this sort of fishing, and I tell the bayman and his boy how easily I was high hook last summer in this very same spot on more than one occasion.

"Well, I says it taint th' bait, th' chum, or th' fish," snarls Captain Brant, as I again receive the strike and miss the fish when I strike back; "th' blues be here thick-er'n herrin' in a net, an' them 'ere menhaden pieces an' this 'ere chum be a fetchin' 'em all but in th' boat—hook him, yeh've got him this time!"

And so I have, but only for a tug or two longer than with the other strikes, and the fish is as free as any in the bay.

"Lem me see thet hook," says Brant, as I reel in for a fresh bait. The hook is examined, and the old bayman looks daggers at me as he hurries on a new piece of herring

and tosses the gear adrift with the following piscatorial admonition:

"Thet hook's es sound an' sharp as a shark's tooth, an' ef yer can't snake them bluefish with et, et's your own darned clumsiness or th' fault o' thet springy whiplash thing yer call a fishin' pole. Ef yer do hook one hef th' size o' this genelmen's, yer wont git et in afore thet pole goes ker-smash eny way; better take one o' them han'lines. The tide's off now, so yer've lost yer chance any way, an' I'm glad o' et; teh-morrow I hope yer'll rig up right an' git in a fish er two."

"But, Captain," I venture, "you said all this about all the rods here, but Mr. Wilstach got his fish all right, didn't he?"

"Yes, he did, an' in a right smart manner, too, considerin' his reel kem off, an' I mus' say his pole's a s'prise teh me, but yourn aint fit fer killies in the creek or them white perch th' boys ketch in th' brackish water—Lor' me, look at him now! Look at thet pole bend! Sure yeh've hooked him now, an' I'm agoin' up the riggin' afore the smash comes—genelmen, he's got a blue on there as 'ill scale twelve poun' ef an ounce, or I'm a spider crab."

The old Captain is right about the strike—I surely have fairly hooked my fish this time, but it's weight no man can honestly judge so early in the play, as my rod is so light that at times it bends gamely even by the mere pressure of the tide on the line.

But, my game is truly of fighting size and quality. I know the danger of a slack line, and when the big fish comes towards me faster than I can reel in the line I move my rod away from him and walk briskly up the deck.

I realize that the outfit does not include a gaff or any landing-net beyond the homely crab-net which is too small to put over a big fish. Wilstach lifts his fish in free of the light leader, taking hold of the game by its gills. I have forgotten my gaff and decent landing net, and the Captain is now hurriedly making a gaff by bending and filing a great shark hook that is inserted in one end of a mop stick.

My green-stained linen line is of the calibre of a tiny mountain trout silk line, but it holds the big bluefish securely. I am careful not to allow an inch of slack, well knowing the ocean tiger's trait of swimming up swiftly and biting the line apart as a razor would sever a thread. Such was the case last summer when I had my first lessons in this still fishing for bluefish.

Piano wire is usually employed as a snell in any sort of bluefish fishing, but I am not afraid of the fish chewing apart my silk gut snell and leader, if they are well water-soaked and fairly in hand as in the case of this particular fish.

My captive has the barb in his upper lip, his mouth is firmly closed, and he is fighting without the slightest injury or pain, and therefore enjoying the play as well as I.

Up he goes five feet in the air thirty yards away, glistening in the red sun like a bar of gold, and throwing a salty spray that resembles a prismatic fountain.

He does not fall clumsily on his side, but goes down to his natural element as deftly as a graceful human diver, and then, swiftly circling at least a half dozen times in an endeavor to tangle the line or at least bewilder the angler, he comes in straight for the sloop at a forty-mile-a-minute clip.

Within ten feet of the stern he stops, dives, comes to the surface again, leaps into the air higher than ever, and gallops off to my right in full view of all on board. So near is he and so clear is the air and bright the sunlight, we can even see the colors in his wonderful eye, the clear-cut fins and powerful but graceful tail blades and the fine lines in his sturdy mouth armor, as he speeds through the green bay water like a torpedo.

His tail is the motive power, and the two wavy blades cleave with the rapidity of an electric propeller.

The little line cuts the water like a fine knife, the reel sings the song that charms, and with all the turmoil aboard ship at this moment and with my every nerve and thought seemingly upon that great fish out there exciting me more than anything ever excited me before in my life, I am still calm enough to note things of general interest, and I implore my companions to observe the various features of the stirring play at hand.

"See that huge dogfish shark following my bluefish!" I call out. "He's only after any part of the bait that may break free. Look down here—see the two big fluke (plaice) right under the stern; they're as broad as halibut! There's a lordly weakfish coming up in the chum streak! Try for him, Pierce!"

"That's a wonderful pole," says Captain Brant, with a strange look of defeat in his eye and a painfully puzzle-wrinkled brow; then adding, as I surely suspect for no other reason than to break ground for open apologies for scoffing at so good a thing, "how much did it cost?"

"Only twenty dollars Captain," I reply amid the roaring laughter of my friends who have also noted the bayman's weakening attitude, but I can't spare it now at any price."

"Lor', mister, I aint thinkin' of buyin' et, but I mus' say you've got me inquis'tive like, an' I says I won' go ashore afore I try my han' at pole fishin' ef one of yer genelman 'll let me hev yer pole fer jes' one ketch—look sharp, now sir, he's a comin' in; perhaps yer can boat him now."

The big bluefish does come in as the Captain says, and I'd have him by the gills or on the home-made gaff if he hadn't just now bumped his nose against the hull and so frightened himself back to a fighting state again.

But we can see that he is not over anxious to make a prolonged battle now, for he is soon on his side again, and I am carefully leading him up to the side of the boat, where

the old bayman grabs him with both hands and flops him up on the deck.

"Well, sir," says Brant, "I aint seed a thing done as nicely es that pole fishing o' yourn an' mister Wilstach since thet ere boy o' mine got his fingers in a crab's claw an' jerked th' crab acciden' like right inter the bilin' pot. No, sir, an' et beats han'lin' all holler, even ef we don' git one fish to a hundred es we'd ketch with th' han'line. Them big guides on thet little pole is great, they let th' line run free when yer put out in ther chum way, an' they don' friction th' line when yer rellin' in. Thet's fine, genelmen, an' your guides oughter be th' same. Yer hev teh struggle teh git yer line out with them little tight guides, an' with this pole's guides th' line runs off the reel jes' es my han'line 'd run off th' deck."

The Captain is bubbling over with practical observations, and this extra large guide idea is not the worst of them.

In this sort of fishing it is not practical to cast from the reel or even toss the gear with the rod, because, as the old bayman has remarked, it is all important to let the bait sink and float with the chum, starting it directly at the side or stern of the sloop; therefore fully fifteen feet of line must be uncoiled and discharged in a mess. Then the line must run freely from the reel until it is all but entirely out or until the strike comes. Thus my guides, all agate, like the tip, and four or five times as large as the ordinary bait-rod guides, prove a revelation when in operation in company with the rods of my friends, all of whom openly remark the wonderful advantage I have, especially in letting out line, and I feel that a like advantage would be observed in manipulating this advanced device in any style of bait fishing in any sort of water, fresh or salt.

My rod on this occasion is a steel bait rod of four pieces including the butt or handle, weighs six ounces, and is of about five feet in length—just the tool for large bluefish, medium striped bass, weakfish, sea bass, blackfish and fluke, and the large bait-rod species in fresh water—muskalonge, lake trout, black bass, pickerel and pike—though, of course, light and resilient as it is for a bait rod, it is still too stiff for bay weakfish, the little striped bass of the rivers, young bluefish (snapper), porgie, etc., and far too light for the surf striped bass, sea drum, black sea bass, tarpon, etc.

Pierce uses an eight-ounce greenheart rod, Griggs an eight-ounce lancewood, and Wilstach, as I have said, a light steel rod, though not as light as mine, but still a remarkably light instrument when compared to the ordinary salt water affair, the abominable, cheap, heavy, clumsy so-called casting rod, stout enough for a tent pole and as homely as a clothes prop.

The tide is out now, and the bluefish have gone to sea to make a night of it; so, we reel in our lines, as the Captain and his boy swash the deck, tidy the cabin and make ready for the bay food dinner—broiled bluefish, steamed

soft clams, little necks, chowder, roasted plover, toast, prunes, and coffee with evaporated cream.

We do full justice to the homely-served but most delicious tasting food, help the bayman clear up the mess, play cards with gunwads for chips, smoke in the moonlight, go to bed on the floor of the snug little cabin, are lulled to sleep by the roar of the pounding surf, the booming of the tiller-post, the cry of the night heron, and the splash of the tide roll as it comes bumping up against the hull, and dream throughout the night of bluefish as big as horse mackerel that tow our boat to Florida where we all marry lovely mermaids and live happily ever afterward.



FRESH WATER FISHING RESORTS

"'How large?' Well—how large?—is that what you would know? Well, if it is size you seek for in fishing, catch a codfish or a catfish, and be happy; but a trout, a genuine brook trout, full of game from tooth to tail, need not be so very large to make an honest angler lose his head with joy at the capture." A. JUDD NORTHRUP.

ALABAMA

Magnolia Springs.—Fish river: Black bass.

ARKANSAS

Big Creek.—Bayous: Bass, croppie, perch, catfish.

Blytheville.—Clear, Round, Big, Flat, Grassy, Swan, Crooked and Long lakes: Bass, croppie, perch.

Chickasawba.—See Blytheville.

Establishment.—Bass, croppie.

Frenchman's Bayou.—Bass, croppie, perch, catfish.

Wilson.—Holden lake and Holden bayou: Bass, croppie, catfish.

Hardy.—Spring River: Bass, wall-eye, perch, catfish.

Imboden.—Spring River: Same as at Hardy.

Mammoth Spring.—Spring river: Trout.

Osceola.—Tyronza lakes and Mississippi river sloughs: Bass, croppie, catfish, perch.

CALIFORNIA

Banning.—San Gabriel river: Rainbow trout, steel-head trout.

Bear Valley Creek.—See Redlands.

Big Basin Streams.—See Santa Cruz.

Boulder Creek.—See Santa Cruz.

Cazadero.—Russian river: Steel-head trout. Tributary streams: Trout.

Channel Islands.—See Santa Barbara.

Colusa.—Sacramento river: Same as at Sacramento.

Crag View.—McCloud river: Salmon, McCloud river trout, Dolly Varden trout.

Deep Creek.—See San Bernardino.

Devil's Canon.—See San Bernardino.

Duncan Mills.—Trout.

Exeter.—Kern river: Trout.

Whitney creek: Golden trout.

Healdsburg.—Russian river and tributaries: Trout.

Hornbrook.—Trout.

Independence Lake.—See Truckee.

Kern River.—See Exeter.

Klamathon.—Klamath river: Rainbow trout.

La Honda Creek.—See Redwood.

McCloud River.—See Crag View.

Monterey.—The lagoon, mouth of Carmel river: Steel-head trout.

Napa.—Napa river: Steel-head trout, brook trout, rainbow trout, striped bass.

Pascadero Creek.—See Redwood.

Pomona.—San Antonia Creek: Trout.

Redlands.—Bear Valley Creek and Santa Ana river: Trout.

Redwood.—La Honda and Pascadero Creeks: Steel-head and other trout.

Russian River.—See Cazadero.

Sacramento.—Sacramento river: Striped bass, black bass, salmon.

San Antonia Creek.—See Pomona.

San Bernardino.—Devil's Canon and Deep Creek: Trout.

Sanger.—Trout.

San Lorenzo River.—See Santa Cruz.

CALIFORNIA—Con.

Santa Ana River.—See Redlands.
 Santa Barbara.—Same as at Monterey.
 Santa Cruz.—Boulder Creek: Trout. San Lorenzo river, and Big Basin streams: Trout.
 Sims.—Sacramento river: Rainbow trout, Loch Leven trout.
 Sissons.—Sacramento river: Same as at Sacramento.
 Tahoe Lake.—See Truckee.

Truckee.—Truckee river and Webber, Independence and Tahoe lakes: Brook trout, rainbow trout, cut-throat trout, Loch Leven trout, Tahoe trout.
 Uplands.—San Gabriel river: Rainbow trout, steel-head trout.
 Visalia.—King's river and Great Canon stream: Trout.
 Weber Lake.—See Truckee.
 Whitney Creek.—See Exeter.

CANADA

Labrador

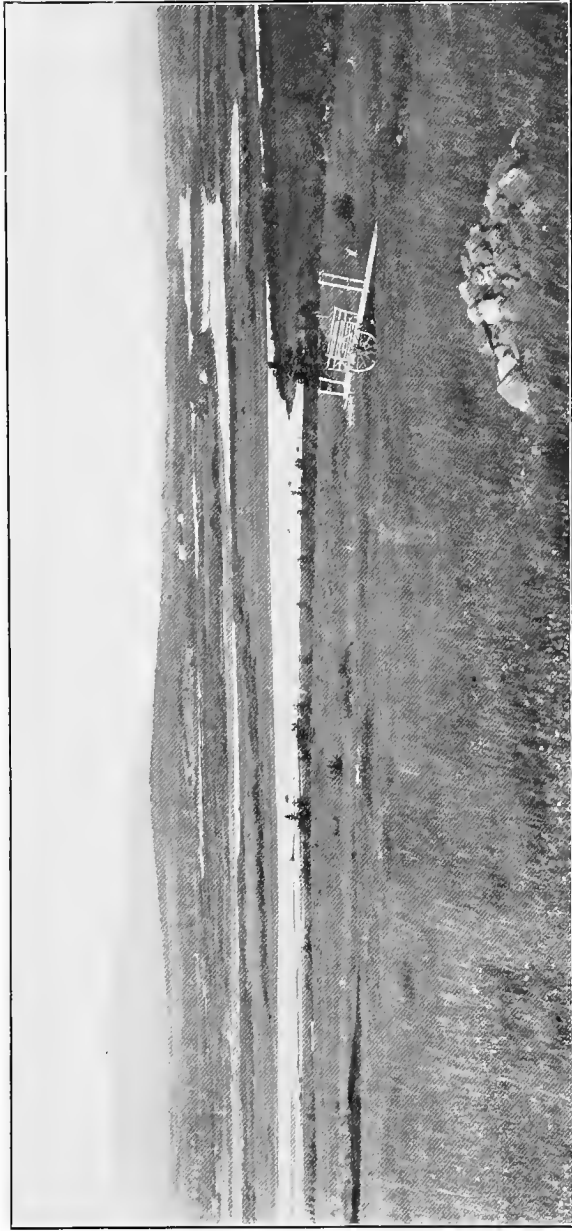
Battle Harbor.—Lewis river: Trout and salmon.
 Cape Charles.—St. Charles river: Trout and salmon.
 Cartwright.—Eagle and Paradise rivers: Trout and salmon.
 Fishing Ship Harbor.—Gilbert river: Trout and salmon.
 Francis Harbor.—Alexis river: Trout and salmon.
 Forteau.—Pinware river:—Trout and salmon.
 Grady.—Table Bay river: Trout and salmon.

Newfoundland

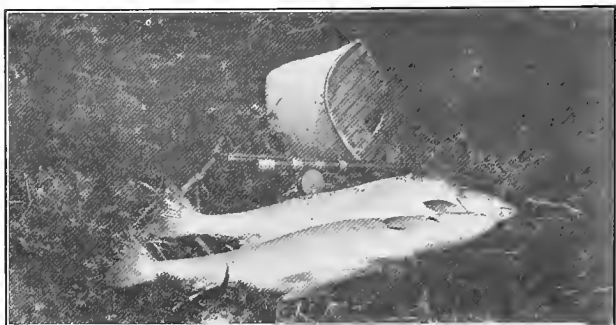
Alexander Bay.—Maccles lake: Trout.
 Bartlett's Harbor.—Castor river: Salmon and trout.
 Bay of Islands.—Lower Humber river: Trout and salmon.
 Bishop's Falls.—Exploits river and Great Rattling brook: Trout and salmon.
 Burgeo.—Grandey's brook, and tributaries: Trout and salmon.
 Clarenville.—Shoal Harbor river: Trout and salmon.
 Come-by-Chance.—Come-by-Chance river: Trout and salmon.



Newfoundland. Salmon Pool, below Gauder Falls, Gauder River.



Newfoundland. Codroy Streams, Codroy Valley.



Newfoundland Salmon.

CANADA—Con

Newfoundland—Con.

- Crabbes.—Crabbes brook and River brook: Trout and salmon.
- Deer Lake.—Upper Reaches Humber river: Trout and salmon.
- Fishel's.—Fishel's brook: Trout and salmon.
- Gambo.—Gambo river, Triton brook, Middle brook: Trout and salmon.
- Glenwood.—Salmon brook, Gauder river, Northwest and Southwest Gauder river, Soulis brook, Fifteen Mile brook: Trout and salmon.
- Grand Lake.—Junction brook: Trout and salmon.
- Hermitage.—Conne river: Trout and salmon.
- Holyrood.—Salmonier river, Colinet river, North Harbor river: Trout and salmon.
- Howley.—Sandy Lake river: Trout and salmon.
- Kitty's Brook.—Kitty's brook: Trout and salmon.
- La Poile.—La Poile and Little river, Cinque Cerf river: Trout and salmon.
- Little River.—Codroy river, North and South Branch: Salmon and trout.
- Millertown Jct.—Exploits river and Red Indian Lake: Trout and salmon.
- Notre Dame Jct.—Indian Arm pond and brook: Trout and salmon.
- Placentia.—Northeast and Southeast river: Trout and salmon.
- Port Aux Basques.—Grand Bay river: Trout and salmon.
- Port Blandford.—North West Salmon, Middle, and South brooks: Trout and salmon.

- Port Saunders.—Torrent river and River of Ponds: Trout and salmon.
- Pushthrough.—Bay de Lest: Salmon and trout.
- Ramea.—White Bear river and Little River: Trout and salmon.
- Robinson's.—Robinson's brook and Middle Barachois brook: Trout and salmon.
- Rose Blanche.—Garia river: Trout and salmon.
- St. George's.—Flat Bay brook, Little Barachois brook: Trout and salmon.
- St. John's.—Numerous ponds well stocked with native Loch Leven and rainbow trout: The above all along line of railroad.
- Stephenville.—St. George's River, Kippens Brook, Harry's Brook: Trout and salmon.
- South West Arm in Notre Dame Bay.—Indian Brook: Salmon and trout.
- Terra Nova.—Terra Nova River and St. George's River: Trout and salmon.

No. W. T. and Owen Sound

- Bauff, Alberta, N. W. T.—Lakes Minnawauka, Spray, Cascade, Forty-Mile, Twin, and Rivers Vermilion, Red Earth, Cascade, Forty-Mile, Spray, etc.: Trout.
- Owen Sound.—Trout, bass.

Nova Scotia

- Annapolis.—Annapolis river and bay, Liverpool Head lakes, Milford lakes: Trout. May, June, September. Sea fishing: Cod, sea bass, haddock, herring, etc.
- Aylesford.—Annapolis river, Lake George and Aylesford lakes: Trout. May and June best. Bay of Fundy: Cod, herring, etc.

CANADA—Con.



Nova Scotia. A nibble near Digby, Annapolis Basin.

Nova Scotia—Con.

Bear River.—Big Lake, Long Lake, South Still Water on East Branch, Lake Jolly, Lake Le Merchant on West Branch: Trout. May, June, July.
 Beaver Bank.—Numerous small lakes: Trout. Sackville: Trout.
 Berwick.—Annapolis and Cornwallis rivers, Aylesford and South-River lakes: Trout and salmon. May and June best.
 Billtown.—See Coldbrook.
 Brazil Lake Station.—Tusket river and streams: Trout and salmon.
 Brenton.—See Ohio Station.
 Bridgetown.—Lakes Alma, Paradise and Long, "Snells," Elbow, Mitchell's Brook, Birch Hill, McGill's Meadow, Etc.: Trout. March, May, June best. Phinney's Cove: Sea fishing.
 Brooklyn.—See Windsor.
 Cambridge.—Cornwallis river: Trout. May and June best.
 Canning.—Little river: Trout. May, June, July. Scott's Bay: Sea fishing.
 Carleton.—See Brazil Lake.
 Chebogne Point.—See Yarmouth.
 Chester.—Salmon, trout, etc.
 Coldbrook.—Cornwallis river: Trout. May, June, August. Hall's Harbor: Salmon, cod, haddock, pollock, etc.
 Cornwallis River.—See Waterville.
 Deep Brook.—Nearby lakes: Trout. Annapolis Basin: Sea fishing.
 Digby.—Meteghan, Salmon, Silver, Sissiboo, Bear, Moose, and Annapolis rivers, and Lakes George, Annis, Salmon River lake, Porter lake and Bear River lake: Trout, perch, etc. May and June best. Smith's Cove and Annapolis Basin: Sea fishing.

Ellershouse.—Smiley, Pine, Cameron, and Five-mile lakes: Trout. May best.
 Falmouth.—South and West of Avon river: Trout and small salmon. June best.
 Grand Pre.—Minas Basin and Gaspereau river: Gaspereau, etc. Evangeline Beach: Sea fishing.
 Greenwood.—See Kingston.
 Halifax.—Cole Harbor: Sea (Greenland) trout. May and June. Mouth of Musquodoboit Harbor: Sea trout. May, June, July. Several lakes: Trout. Mill Dam: Salmon. Grand lake: Grayling, striped bass. All summer. Robinson's and Hubley's lakes: Trout. Margaret's Bay and Ingram river: Salmon. Shatford's lakes: Sea trout. Ketch Harbor runs and lakes: Trout. Halifax Harbor and Northwest Arm: Sea fishing.
 Hampton.—See Bridgetown.
 Hantsport.—Minas Basin, etc.: Branch herring, etc.
 Hebron.—See Yarmouth.
 Hectanooga.—Hectanooga and Farish lakes. Boneys, Deans and other brooks: Trout, white perch, eel, etc. May, June, July best.
 Horton Landing.—Mill Brook: Trout. Gaspereau and Avon rivers and Minas Basin: Cod, haddock, alewife, etc.
 Ireton.—See Yarmouth.
 Kemptville.—Headwaters of Tusket river and numerous lakes and streams: Salmon and trout.
 Kentville.—Gaspereau and Gold rivers: Salmon and trout. Cornwallis, Canard, Brandywine, Trout, Salmon Tail, North, West rivers, and Gaspereau, Porcupine and Coldwell lakes: Trout. May, June, September best. Starrs Point: Sea fishing.
 Kingston.—Annapolis river, Walker and Zeak brooks and Zeak lakes: Trout and salmon. June, August, September best. Margaretville, Bay of Fundy: Sea fishing.
 Lake Annis.—Annis lake and other lakes and streams: Trout.
 Lawrencetown.—Annapolis river and Liverpool creek: Salmon and trout. May and June best.
 Lawrencetown Stat'n.—Annapolis.
 Melvern Square.—See Kingston.
 Meteghan.—Oak lake and Salmon river: Trout and perch.
 Middleton.—Nictaux and Annapolis rivers, Darling's, Trout and Lilly lakes: Trout and perch. May, June, July best. Mosher's Corner and Mt. Hanley: Sea fishing.

CANADA—Con.

Nova Scotia—Con.

Milford.—Liverpool Headwaters: Trout. Near Liverpool river mouth: Salmon.

Milton.—Port Medway and Liverpool rivers: Salmon and trout.

Mount Uniacke.—Uniacke river and Soldier, Uniacke, Pentz, West, Granite, Deep, and Clements lakes: Trout. May and June best.

New Minas.—See Kentville.

North Kemptonville.—Numerous streams: Trout.

North Range.—Trout.

North River.—See Waterville.

Ohio Station.—Brenton: Trout.

Paradise.—Annapolis and Paradise rivers, Sarratt brook, East Branch, Paradise, Eel, Weir and Lily lakes: Salmon, trout perch, etc.

Parker's Cove.—See Annapolis.

Phinney's Cove.—See Bridgeton.

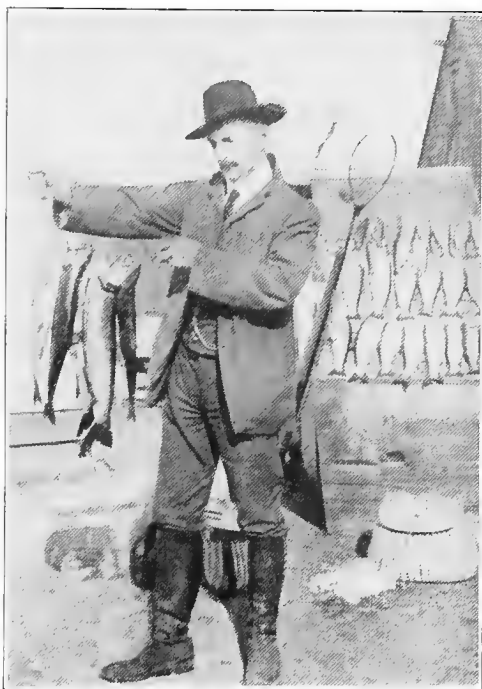
Pleasant Valley.—See Brazil Lake Station.

Port Medway.—Trout, Salmon.

Port Williams.—Gaspereau river: Salmon and gaspereau.



Newfoundland. Salmon fishing in the Gauder River.



Nova Scotia. Trout and Salmon caught near Port Medway.

CANADA—Con.

Nova Scotia—Con.

Rockingham.—Tusket river: Salmon and trout.
 Round Hill.—Lovett's brook: Trout and salmon. May and June best.
 Sackville.—See Beaver Bank.
 Salem.—See Yarmouth.
 Salmon River.—See Hectanooga.
 Sandy Cove.—See Weymouth.
 Scott's Bay.—Trout.
 South Ohio.—See Ohio Station.
 Spa Springs.—See Middleton.
 Torbrook Mines.—See Wilmot.
 Tremont.—See Kingston.
 Tupperville.—Trout.
 Tusket.—Tusket river: Salmon and trout.
 Upper Granville.—See Bridgeton.
 Waterville.—North and Cornwallis rivers: Trout and salmon. March, May, September best.

Weymouth.—Sissiboo, Silver, Barrio, and Tusket rivers. Uniacke, Tom Wallace and Grand lakes: Salmon, trout, perch, eel. May and June best. St. Mary's Bay: Sea fishing.
 Wilmot.—Annapolis, Black and Nictaux rivers, Walker's brook, lakes and rivers on South Mountain: Salmon, trout and perch. Summer months best.
 Windsor.—Avon river, Lakes Panuke, Stillwater, lakes in woods, and Kennetcook: Salmon, trout, perch, gaspereau, smelt, tomcod.
 Wolfville.—Minas Basin, Davidson lake, Forks, Black and Gaspereau rivers: Salmon, trout, gaspereau. May and June best.
 Yarmouth.—Tusket, Salmon, and Argyle rivers, and Tusket lake: Salmon and trout. May and June for rivers, July and August for lakes. Sandford: Sea fishing.

CANADA—Con.

Ontario

Algonquin Park.—See Joe Lake.

Athens.—Charleston lake: Salmon, trout, black bass, pike pickerel.

Beaumaris.—Leonard lake, Brandy lake: Bass.

Beaverton.—Lake Simcoe, Lake Couchiching, and Severn river: Black bass, maskinonge, pike, pickerel.

Blackstone Lake.—Blackstone, Crane and Pine lakes: Green bass, maskinonge, pickerel.

Crosby.—Lower Rideau lake: Salmon, trout, black bass, pike, pickerel.

Delta.—Beverly lakes: Salmon, trout, black bass, pike, pickerel.

Elgin.—Openicon lake and Jones' falls: Salmon trout, black bass, pike, pickerel.

Gannanoque.—Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence river: Maskinonge, wall-eye pike, black bass, pickerel, perch, etc.

Joe Lake.—Algonquin National Park: Trout.

Key Inlet.—Georgian Bay: Maskinonge.

Kingston.—Same as Gannanoque.

Mowat.—See Joe Lake.

Newboro.—Upper Rideau, Newboro, Loon, Benson, Mosquito, Devil, and Sand lakes: Salmon trout, black bass, pike, pickerel.

Parry Sound.—Georgian Bay: Bass, maskinonge, salmon, trout, whitefish.

Pt. aux Baril.—Same as Parry Sound.

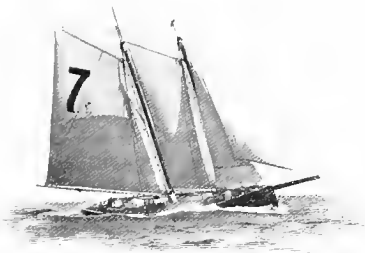
Port Author to Rainy River.—Numerous lakes and rivers: Lake trout, speckled trout, pike, pickerel, bass, sturgeon, whitefish, sucker.

St. Ola.—Gull, Devil, Salmon, Star, Blue lakes: Salmon, trout, black bass.

Westport.—Upper and Lower Rideau, and Wolf lakes: Salmon trout, black bass, pike, pickerel.



Nova Scotia. East Branch of the La Have River.



Nova Scotia. Waiting for a Liner off Yarmouth.

CANADA—Con.

Quebec

Abenakis Springs.—St. Lawrence, St. Francis, St. Morris, Nicolet, Richelieu and Yamaska rivers, and St. Peter lake, etc.: Maskinonge, pike, pickerel, black-bass, sturgeon, yellow perch, dore (pike-perch), etc.

Cedar Lake.—Bostonnais river: Speckled trout.

Charette's Mill.—Lake Pizagonke: Trout.

Joliette.—L'Assumption river: Dore, bass, grey trout, maskinonge.

Lac aux Sables.—Lac aux Sables, Lac Brule, Rivierre Propre: Perch, speckled, red and lake trout.

Lachute.—Sixteen Island lakes: Trout, perch.

Lake Bouchette.—Speckled trout.

Lake Edward.—Speckled trout.

Lac St. Joseph.—Lake St. Joseph and lake Sergent: Perch, speckled trout, lake trout, black bass, shad.

Megantic.—Ninety ponds, three lakes, six rivers and various streams and brooks: Brook trout.

New Glasgow.—Lake L'Achigan: Red trout, grey trout, bass.

Notre Dame des Auges: Batiscan river: Speckled trout.

Reed's Camp.—Tawachiche river: Speckled trout.

Rivierre a Pierre.—River Blanche: Speckled trout.

Roberval.—Lake St. John: Carp, dore, perch, pike, salmon, trout, ouananiche, whitefish.

Rousseau's Mill.—Same as Notre Dame des Auges.

St. Boniface.—Small lakes: Trout.

St. Cuthbert.—Maskinonge lake: Maskinonge.

St. Gabriel.—Jacques Cartier River: Salmon.

St. Jerome.—St Angelique lake: Grey trout, red trout.

St. Tite.—Lake Pierre Paul: Trout, perch.

Tadousac.—Salmon, trout.

Valcartier.—Same as St. Gabriel.

COLORADO

Almont.—Taylor, East and Gunnison rivers: Same as at Gunnison.

Altruria.—South Platte river, Platte canon: Rainbow and Eastern brook trout. June 1 to Nov. 30.

American Fork.—Utah Lake: Black bass, trout, catfish, sucker.

Antonito.—Conejos river: Rainbow and native trout.

Aspen.—Roaring Fork river and Hunter and Castle creeks: Trout.

Avon.—Eagle river: Trout.

Baileys.—Same as at Altruria.

Beaver.—Head waters of Beaver creek: Trout.

Buffalo Park.—Same as at Altruria.

Canon City.—Beaver creek: Trout.

Carbondale.—Marble and Crystal regions: Trout.

Cassells.—Same as at Altruria.

Cebolla.—Gunnison and Cebolla rivers: Same as at Gunnison.

Charleston.—Provo river and Strawberry Valley district: Trout.

COLORADO—Con.

- Cimarron.—Cimarron river: Same as at Gunnison.
- Colorado Springs.—Lakes and streams: Trout.
- Colton.—Strawberry creek: Trout.
- Creede.—Rio Grande river and numerous streams: Trout.
- Cisco.—Grand river: Salmon and trout.
- Crested Butte.—Slate and East rivers: Trout.
- Crossons.—Same as at Altruria.
- Del Norte.—Rio Grande river: Rainbow, brook and native trout.
- Delta.—Grand Mesa lakes: Native trout.
- Denver.—See Altruria, Bailey's, etc.
- Dillon.—Blue and Snake river, Ten-Mile water: Native trout.
- Dolores.—Trout.
- Dome Park.—Same as at Altruria.
- Doyleville.—Wannita Springs and Cochetopa creek: Rainbow, native and brook trout.
- Durango.—Emerald lake: Rainbow.
- Eagle.—Eagle river and British Creek: Rainbow, brook and native trout.
- Eagle.—Eagle river and Brush creek: Rainbow, brook and Native trout.
- Eldorado.—Lakes in South Park.
- Emma.—Snow Mass creek: Native trout.
- Espanola.—Numerous streams: Trout.
- Estes Park.—Big Thompson river: Rainbow and Eastern brook trout.
- Florence.—Beaver creek: Trout.
- Fort Collins: Poudre river: Rainbow and Eastern brook trout. June 1 to Nov. 3.
- Garland.—Ute and Trinchera creeks: Trout.
- Glenisle.—Same as at Altruria.
- Glenwood Springs.—Grizzly creek: Native trout.
- Grant.—Same as at Altruria.
- Grand Junction.—Golby's lake: Trout.
- Granite.—Twin lakes: Mackinaw, brook and native trout.
- Green River.—Trout.
- Gunnison.—Tomichi, Taylor, East and Gunnison rivers and Ohio and Beaver creeks: Loch Levin, rainbow, native and brook trout.
- Gypsum.—Eagle river, Gypsum creek: Rainbow, brook and native trout.
- Heber.—Strawberry Valley district: Trout.
- Hesperus.—La Plata river: Trout.
- Hotchkiss.—La Roux, Crystal and Holy Terror creeks and Gunnison river: Trout.
- Insmont.—Same as at Altruria.
- Iola.—Same as at Gunnison.
- Lake City.—Lakes Fork and San Cristoval and various streams: Trout.
- La Jara.—Conejos, Alamosa and La Jara creeks: Native trout.
- Larkspur.—Plum creek: Trout.
- La Veta.—Wahatoya creek, La Veta lake: Rainbow and native trout.
- Lizard Head.—Trout Lake: Trout.
- Loveland.—Big Thompson River: Rainbow and Eastern brook trout. June 1 to Nov. 30.
- Marysville.—Sevier river and numerous streams: Trout.
- Meeker.—White river, Trappers' and Martine lakes: Rainbow and native trout.
- Middle Park, Grand River: Rainbow trout.
- Minturn.—Eagle river: Trout.
- Moffat.—Upper Sagnache creek: Trout.
- Mt. Pleasant.—Small creek: Trout.
- Monte Vista.—Rio Grande river and Rock creek: Trout.
- Murray.—Big Cottonwood creek: Trout.
- New Castle.—Elk creek: Native trout.
- Ophir.—Trout Lake and South and Lake forks of San Miguel river: Trout.
- Osier.—Los Pinos river: Rainbow and native trout.
- Pagosa Springs.—San Juan river: Trout.
- Palmer Lake.—North and South Monument creeks: Trout.
- Pangvitch.—Lake and streams: Trout.
- Parlin.—Tomichi, Cochetopa and Quartz creeks: Rainbow, native and brook trout.
- Payson.—Utah Lake: Same as at Spanish Fork.
- Paonia.—Hubbard, Holy Terror, Elk, Big Muddy, Little Muddy, Bear and Cow creeks and Gunnison river: Trout.
- Pine Grove.—Same as at Altruria.
- Platte Canon.—Same as at Altruria.
- Placerville.—San Miguel river and numerous streams: Trout.
- Price.—Strawberry creek: Trout.
- Provo.—Provo river: Black bass and trout.
- Red Cliff.—Eagle river: Trout.
- Richfield.—Fish lake: Trout.
- Rico.—Dolores river and Coal, Fish and Scotch creeks: Trout.
- Rifle.—Rifle creek: Native trout.
- Riverview.—Same as at Altruria.
- Romeo.—Conejos river: Trout.
- San Bernardo.—Trout lake: Trout.

COLORADO—Con.

- San Cristoval Lake.—See Lake City.
- Sapinero.—Gunnison river and Elk, Sipinero, and Pine creeks: Trout.
- Sargent.—Marshall and Tomichi creeks: Rainbow, native and brook trout.
- Scofield.—Fish creek: Trout.
- Shawnee.—Same as at Altruria.
- South Fork.—Rio Grande and So. Fork rivers: Rainbow, brook and native trout.
- So. Platte.—Same as at Altruria.
- Spanish Fork.—Utah lake: Black bass, trout, catfish, sucker.
- Springville.—Hobble creek: Trout.
- Steamboat Springs.—Trout.
- Sunnyside.—Strawberry creek and numerous streams: Trout.
- Telluride.—South and Lake forks of San Miquel river and Trout lake: Trout.
- Thistle Junction.—Diamond creek: Trout.
- Trinidad.—Numerous streams: Trout.
- Trout Lake.—Trout Lake: Trout.
- Tucker.—Soldier, Spanish, and Tie forks and Clear and Indian creeks: Trout.
- Vance Junction.—Trout lake: Trout.
- Wagon Wheel Gap.—Rio Grande river and Bellows and Goose creek: Rainbow and native trout.
- Westcliffe.—Wet Mountain Valley lakes and streams: Trout.
- Whitewater.—Gunnison river and Kahnah creek: Trout.
- Wolcott.—Eagle river: Trout.

CONNECTICUT

- Hartford.—Connecticut river and Keney's and Weathersfield coves: Black bass, perch, pickerel.
- East Hampton.—Lake Pocota-pang: Black bass, perch, pickerel.
- Niantic.—Brook Trout.
- Willimantic.—Knowlton's Pond, Hall's Reservoir and Bucks. Reservoir: Pickerel, perch, trout.
- Winstead.—Highland Lake: Bass, trout, pickerel, perch.

FLORIDA

- Atlantic Beach.—Pablo creek: Black bass.
- Eustis.—Lake Eustis: Trout, bass, crappie, catfish.
- Ft. Meade.—Fifty-two lakes: Black bass, bream, catfish.
- Jacksonville.—Orchard Lake, Doctor's lake and other lakes: Black bass.
- Kissimmee.—Black bass, etc.
- Miami.—Black bass, etc.
- Mohawk.—Apopka Mountains: Lakes Juanita, Apopka, Minneola, Louise, Minnehaha, and Paltiakaha, Ocklawaha and St. John's rivers, etc.: Black bass, pickerel, bream, perch, etc.
- Orlando.—Eleven lakes near by (1000 lakes in county): Black bass, bream, etc.
- Palm Beach.—Lakes of the Everglades: Big-mouth black bass.
- Rockledge.—St. John's river and Lakes Winder, Poinsett, and Florange: Black bass, pickerel, goggle-eye perch, bream, catfish, etc.

ILLINOIS

- Barrington.—Lake Zurich: Perch.
- Bradford.—Lake Senaschwine: Carp, mullet, catfish.
- Canton.—Illinois river and Spring lake: Black bass, pickerel, perch, sunfish, catfish.
- Chicago.—See Barrington, and McHenry, Ill., Genoa Junction, and Twin Lakes, Wis.
- Collinsville.—Sunfish, crappie, catfish, mullet.
- Elgin.—Fox River: Bass, perch, pickerel, red horse sucker, eel, etc.
- Fox Lake.—See McHenry.
- Griggsville.—Black bass, pickerel, catfish, carp, mullet.
- Lyndon.—Rock River: Catfish, buffalo-fish, sturgeon, carp.
- McHenry.—Pistakee Bay and Lakes Fox, Marie, Channel, Nippersink, Grass, and Geneva, etc.: Black bass, pike, muskellunge, perch, pickerel.
- Montezuma.—Bass, crappie, jack salmon.
- Serena.—Fox river: Black bass, carp, mullet.

INDIANA

Aurora.—Hogan creek, Ohio river:
Black bass, etc.

Batesville.—Langhery and Salt
creeks: Black bass, carp, cat-
fish, mullet.

Brookville.—White Water: Black
bass, catfish.

Cornersville.—White Water: Black
bass.

Crawfordsville.—Rock river:
Black bass, perch, pickerel.

KANSAS

Cherokee.—Neosho and Spring rivers: Black bass, catfish, mullet.

KENTUCKY

Middlesborough.—Fern lake: Black bass, crappie.

MAINE

Abbott Village.—Trout, lake trout
white perch.

Alton.—Trout, pickerel.

Allens Mills.—Clear Water pond,
etc.: Trout, lake trout, land-
locked salmon, black bass.

Amaconcus Lake.—See Masardis.

Ambajesus Lake.—See Norcross.

Andover.—Trout. See also Be-
mis.

Anson.—Brook trout, black bass,
pickerel.

Aroostook River.—See Oxbow.

Ashland.—Machias lake, Pratt
and Clayton lakes, Greenlaw
stream, Round Mountain, Bart-
lett, and Lost ponds: Brook
trout, lake trout, etc.

Attuan Landing.—See Jackman.

Attuan Lake.—See Jackman.

Austin Lake.—See Bingham.

Austin Pond.—See Bingham.

Augusta.—Black bass, white
perch.

Bangor.—Salmon, black bass,
pickerel, perch.

Bangor Salmon Pool.—See Ban-
gor.

Baskahegan Lake.—See Brook-
ton, and Forest.

Bath.—Pickerel, black bass, white
perch.

Baring.—Trout.

Bedroom Pond.—See Rangeley.

Belgrade.—Long and Great lakes:
Black bass, perch, pickerel,
trout.

Belfast.—Salt water fishing.

Bemis.—Trout, salmon, pickerel.
See also Middle Dam and An-
dover.

Belgrade Lakes.—See Belgrade
and North Belgrade.

Bethel.—Salmon, brook trout,
black bass, pickerel, rock bass,
yellow perch.

Beddington.—See Cherryfield.

Benedicta.—Echo Island: Trout,
lake trout, salmon, black bass,
pickerel, perch.

Beaver Pond.—See Rangeley.

Bigelow.—Tim pond, Jim pond,
Chain of ponds, Kibby stream,
Spencer stream, lakes Round

Mountain, King and Bartlett,
and Blakesley: Brook trout,
lake trout, salmon, pickerel.

Big Fish Lake.—See Ashland.

Bingham.—Rowe, Austin and
Carry ponds, etc.: Trout, lake
trout, landlocked salmon.

Big Churchill.—See Holeb.

Biddeford.—White perch, pickerel
cod, hake, halibut, mackerel.

Birch Island.—See Holeb and
Jackman.

Blaine.—Trout.

Blakeslee.—See Eustis.

Blanchard.—Trout.

Black Brook.—See Dead river.

Boyd Lake.—Bass, pickerel,
white perch.

Bridgewater.—Trout, pickerel.

Bridgeton.—Black bass, brook
trout, pickerel.

Brooks.—Trout.

Brownfield.—Trout, pickerel.

Brownville.—Landlocked salmon,
trout, bass, pickerel, perch.

Brookton.—See Forest.

Bryant's Pond.—Big trout.

Burlington.—See Enfield.

Byron.—Brook trout.

Calais.—Sea salmon, trout.

Canibas.—Trout, lake trout, land-
locked salmon.

Caribou.—Trout, lake trout, land-
locked salmon.

Carratunk.—Bingham.

Carrabasset.—West Carry ponds,
Black Brook ponds, Spring lake:
Same as at Bigelow.

Capens.—See Greenville junction.

Castine.—Trout, flounder, mack-
erel.

Carry Ponds.—See Bingham.

Cedar Lake.—See Norcross.

Chambers Lake.—See Machias.

Charlotte.—See Eastport Junc-
tion.

Chain of Ponds.—See Bigelow.

Chesuncook.—Chesuncook lake:
Square-tail and lake trout,
whitefish, cusk and eel. Ripog-
enus and Caribou lakes and
Caribou thoroughfare: Brook
trout, togue and whitefish.
Rainbow lake, Carry and Jor-

MAINE—Con.

dan ponds: Pink-belly brook trout, Frost pond: Scarlet-belly brook trout. Harrington lake: Brook trout, togue and white-fish. Soper brook: Brook trout. Cobbossecontee Lake.—See Gardiner and Manchester. Cold Stream Pond.—See Enfield. Cruss Lake.—See Jemtland. Cupsuptic Lake.—Haines Landing. Cherryfield.—Trout, salt water fishes. Clear Water Pond.—See Allen's Mills and Farmington. Coplin.—Trout. Costigan.—Black bass, lake trout, pickerel. Cole Brook.—See Machias. Cold Spring.—See Gd. Lake Stream. Columbia.—Trout, salmon. Columbia Falls.—Trout, salmon. Cross Lake.—See Jemtland. Curtler.—Brook trout. Crow's Nest.—See Greenville Junction. Danforth.—Brook trout, landlocked salmon, pickerel, perch. Dead River.—West Carry pond region: Brook trout, lake trout, salmon, pickerel. Dead River Pond.—Trout. Dead Water.—See Norcross. Brook trout, lake trout, pickerel, etc. Deer Pond.—See Bigelow and Eustis. Dennysville.—Sea Salmon, etc. Dixfield.—Brook trout, landlocked salmon. Dover.—Brook trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon, black bass, pickerel, white perch. Dobsis Lake.—See Winn. Duck Lake.—See Winn. Easton.—Trout. Eastbrook.—See Franklin. East Dover.—Trout, black bass. East Newport.—Black bass, pickerel, white perch. Eastport Junction.—Trout, black bass, landlocked salmon. Eastport.—Trout, salt water fishes. East Machias.—Trout, salt water fishes. East Sebago.—See Mattocks. Ellsworth Falls.—Trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon, pickerel. Empire Road.—Trout, black bass, pickerel. Enfield.—Landlocked salmon, lake trout, pickerel, white perch. Epping.—Trout. Eustis.—Blakeslee lake, Spencer stream, Tim pond, Deer pond, etc.: Trout. Farmington.—Trout, etc. See also Allen's Mills and Temple.

Flagstaff.—Spring lake: Same as at Bigelow. Flipper Lake.—See Waite. Fish River.—See Ashland. Forest.—Brookton: Trout. Forks, The.—See Bingham. Forks of Kennebec.—See Bingham. Fort Fairfield.—Salmon, trout. Fort Fairfield Junction.—Trout, white perch. Foxcroft.—Trout, landlocked salmon, bass, pickerel. Franklin.—Trout, salmon. Fryeburg.—Black bass, trout pickerel. Galead.—Trout. Gardiner.—Trout, black bass, pickerel, perch. Grand Lake.—See Patten. Grand Lake Stream.—Trout, landlocked salmon, togue, perch. Great Lake.—See Belgrade. Green's Farm.—Brook trout. Green Lake.—Trout, etc.



Muskellunge (40 lbs.) caught near Parry Sound, Northern Ontario, Canada.

MAINE—Con.

- Greenville.—Brook trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon.
 Greenville Junction.—Moosehead, Chesuncook and Caribou lakes, etc.: Trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon, etc.
 Grindstone.—Trout, lake trout, salmon, black bass, pickerel, perch.
 Guilford.—Pickerel, white perch.
 Haines Landing.—Trout, etc.
 Hancock.—Trout, salt water fishing.
 Harrington.—Trout.
 Hay Brook.—See Patten.
 Hayden Lake.—See Madison.
 Highland Lake.—Black bass.
 Holeb.—Birch Island, Long pond: Trout, salmon.
 Houghton.—Brook trout.
 Houlton.—Salmon, landlocked salmon, trout, pickerel, white perch.
 Island Falls.—Bass, trout, pickerel, white perch.
 Indian Island.—See Sebago lake.
 Indian Pond.—See Moosehead.
 Indian Rock.—Trout.
 Jackman.—Heald pond: Trout, salmon.
 Jemtland.—Square lake: Trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon, etc.
 Jo Merry Lake.—See Norcross.
 Jonesboro.—Trout.
 Juanita Lake.—See Abbott Village.
 Katahdin.—Pleasant river, Hay brook, White brook, E. Chair-back pond: Trout.
 Katahdin Iron Works.—Landlocked salmon, trout, pickerel, etc.
 Katahdin Lake.—See Sherman.
 Kennebago.—Trout.
 Kennebago Lake.—See Rangeley.
 Kidney Pond.—See Norcross.
 King and Bartlett Lake.—See Carrabasset.
 Kineo.—Moosehead lake and various streams and ponds: Landlocked salmon, brook trout, lake trout, etc.
 Kingfield.—Tuft's pond, Dutton pond: Brook trout, salmon.
 Kettle Cove.—See Portland.
 Lambert Lake.—Landlocked salmon and trout in Lambert lake. Trout in Tomah stream. Black bass, perch, etc., in Spednic lake.
 Lagrange.—Trout, pickerel.
 Lewiston.—Maranacook Lake: Brook trout.
 Lilly Lake.—See Machias.
 Lily Bay.—Trout, etc.
 Lincoln.—Trout, etc.
 Littleton.—Trout, pickerel, perch.
 Lisbon Falls.—Black bass, trout, perch.
 Limerick.—Trout, landlocked salmon, pickerel.
 Long Lake.—See Naples, North Bridgton, Mattocks and Belgrade.
 Long Pond.—See Holeb and Belgrade.
 Loon Lake.—See Rangeley.
 Ludlow.—Pickerel, white perch.
 Lubec.—See Eastport.
 Machias.—Trout.
 Machias Lakes.—See Ashland.
 Machias River.—See Whitneyville.
 Madison.—Black bass, trout, pickerel, white perch.
 Magalloway River.—See Colebrook.
 Manchester.—Cobbosseecontee lake: Trout, landlocked salmon, black bass.
 Mars Hill.—Trout.
 Maranacook.—Maranacook lake, etc.: Trout, black bass, pickerel, perch.
 Masardis.—Salmon, trout, lake trout, etc.
 Mattaseunk Lake.—See Mattawamkeag.
 Mattocks.—Sebago lake: Landlocked salmon, trout.
 Mattawamkeag.—Trout, pickerel, perch.
 Meadow Brook Stream.—See Masardis.
 Millbridge.—Trout, tautog, cod, haddock, smelt, etc.
 Millmogasset Lake.—See Oxbow.
 Middle Dam.—Trout.
 Millinocket.—Trout, pickerel, white perch.
 Millinocket Lake.—See Oxbow.
 Milltown.—Sea salmon, trout.
 Milo.—Bass, pickerel.
 Milo Junction.—Bass, pickerel, perch.
 Meddybemps.—Bass, perch, etc.
 Monmouth.—Black bass, pickerel, perch.
 Monson.—Landlocked salmon, lake trout, brook trout, white perch, smelt.
 Monson Junction.—Brook trout, lake trout.
 Monticello.—Trout, white perch.
 Mountain View.—See Oquossoc.
 Moosehead.—Moosehead lake: Trout.
 Moosehead Lake.—See Moosehead, Greenville, Greenville Junction.
 Mooselick Stream.—See Masardis.
 Mooselucmcguntic Lake.—See Oquossoc.
 Mollechunkamunk Lake.—See Bemis.
 Moluncus River.—See Kingman.
 Moxie Pond.—See Bingham.

MAINE—Con.

- Muddy River.—See Mattocks.
 Munsungan Lake.—See Masardis.
 Namakanta Lake.—See Norcross.
 Naples.—Long lake: Black bass, white perch. Numerous streams: Brook trout.
 Narraguagus River.—See So. Beddington.
 Newport.—Black bass, pickerel, white perch.
 New Sweden.—Trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon.
 Nicatons Lake.—See Enfield.
 Nollsemic Lake.—See Millinockett.
 Norcross.—Trout, lake trout, pickerel, white perch.
 North Anson.—Black bass, trout.
 North Bridgeton.—Wyonegomic lake: Trout.
 Northfield.—Trout.
 Northeast Carry.—Trout, etc.
 North Belgrade.—Black bass, trout, pickerel, white perch.
 North Berwick.—Trout.
 Norridgewock.—Black bass, trout, pickerel, perch.
 North Sebago.—See Sebago lake and Mattocks.
 Northwest River.—See Mattocks.
 Oakfield.—Trout, pickerel, white perch.
 Oakland.—Kennebec valley: Black bass, pickerel, perch.
 Old Orchard.—Trout, perch and salt-water species.
 Old Stream.—See Machias.
 Onawa.—Trout, etc.
 Oxbrook Lake.—See Grand Lake Stream.
 Oxford.—Black bass, brook trout, lake trout, pickerel, white perch.
 Oquossoc.—Mooselucmeguntic lake: Trout.
 Oquossoc Lake.—See Rangeley lakes.
 Otter Pond.—See Bingham.
 Oxbow.—Millinocket and Millinockett lakes: Trout.
 Passadumkeag.—Trout, pickerel, perch.
 Patten.—Shin ponds, Penobscot county: Salmon, trout, lake trout, pickerel, white perch.
 Patten Junction.—Salmon, trout.
 Pembroke.—Trout.
 Perry.—Trout.
 Pemadumcook Lake.—See Norcross.
 Portland.—Black bass, trout, pickerel, salt-water fishes.
 Sebago Lake.—Landlocked salmon, trout.
 Presque Isle.—Trout.
 Princeton.—Trout, salmon.
 Phillips.—Mt. Blue pond, Carleton pond, Lufkin ponds: Trout, black bass, landlocked salmon.
 Piper Pond.—See Monson Junction.
 Pleasant Pond.—See Bingham.
 Pomkeag Lake.—See Masardis.
 Portage Lake.—Trout.
 Pushaw Lake.—See Bangor.
 Rangeley.—Seven ponds, Dead river ponds, Kennebago and Loon lakes: Trout, salmon.
 Rangeley Lake.—See Rangeley.
 Rangeley Outlet.—Trout, etc.
 Redington.—Trout.
 Riverside.—Black bass, pickerel, perch.
 Robinsons.—Trout.
 Roxbury.—Trout.
 Rumford Falls.—Trout.
 Round Mountain Lake.—See Bigelow.
 Rowe Ponds.—See Bingham.
 Roach River.—Trout.
 Roach Ponds.—See Greenville Junction.
 Sabattis.—Black bass, pickerel.
 Salem.—Brook trout.
 Salmon Stream Lake.—See Sherman.
 Sandy Beach.—See Mattocks and Sebago lake.
 Schoodic.—Landlocked salmon, brook trout, lake trout, bass, pickerel.
 Schoolie Grand Lake Chain.—See Forest.
 Seven Ponds.—See Rangeley.
 Sebago Lake.—Landlocked salmon, pickerel, etc. See also Portland, and Mattocks.
 Seboois Lake.—See West Seboois and Schoodic.
 Sebec.—Landlocked salmon, trout, lake trout, black bass, pickerel, perch.
 Seboomook.—Trout, etc.
 Sherman.—Trout, lake trout, salmon, black bass, pickerel, perch.
 Shirley.—Brook trout, lake trout.
 Skowhegan.—Black bass, pickerel, perch.
 Smyrna Mills.—Bantoncus region: Trout, lake trout, pickerel, etc.
 Shinn Pond.—See Patten.
 Snow Shoe Lake.—See Patten.
 Soldier Pond.—See Grindstone.
 Sourduhenk Lake.—See Norcross.
 South Twin Lake.—See Norcross.
 Spider Lake.—See Masardis.
 Squa Pan Lake.—See Masardis.
 Strong.—Sweet's pond: Brook trout, lake trout, salmon.
 Stratton.—Trout.
 Spring Lake.—Trout, salmon, togue.
 Songo Lock.—See Mattocks.
 Solon.—Trout, etc.
 Somerset Mills.—Black bass, pickerel.
 South Arm.—Trout.
 South Casco.—See Portland.
 South Naples.—See Mattocks.
 South Sebec.—Landlocked salmon, trout, bass, pickerel.

MAINE—Con.

- South Springfield.—Landlocked salmon, trout, pickerel, perch.
 Southwest Harbor.—Trout, pickerel, perch, cod, haddock, etc.
 Spencer Stream.—See Eustis.
 Spring Lake.—See Flagstaff.
 Stacyville.—Trout, salmon, lake trout, pickerel, black bass, perch.
 St. Croix.—Trout, sea salmon.
 Steep Falls.—Black bass, trout, pickerel, perch.
 Steuben.—Trout, etc.
 Sullivan.—See Tunk pond.
 Talmadge.—See Waite.
 Temple.—See Farmington.
 The Forks.—See Bingham.
 Tim Pond.—See Bigelow and Eustis.
 Topsfield.—Trout.
 Tunk Pond.—Landlocked salmon, brook trout, lake trout.
 Telos Lake.—See Patten or Greenville.
 Trout Brook.—See Patten.
 Umquolcus Lake.—See Masardis and Smyrna Mills.
 Umbago Lake.—See Rumford Falls.
 Union River.—See So. Beddington.
 Unionville.—Trout.
 Unity.—Black bass, landlocked salmon, pickerel, perch.
 Upsala.—Trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon.
 Upper Dam.—Rangeley lakes: Trout.
 Upton.—See Rumford Falls.
 Van Buren.—Trout.
 Varnum Pond.—See Temple.
 Waite.—Flipper lake, Talmadge: Trout.
 Waltham.—See Franklin.
 Waterville.—Black bass, pickerel, perch.
 Weeksboro.—Trout, white perch.
 Wassataquoix Stream.—See Staceyville.
 West Carry Ponds.—Trout, salmon, togue.
 Weld Pond.—See Wilton or Dixfield.
 Wells.—Trout, and salt-water fish.
 Webb Lake.—See Dixfield.
 West Branch Ponds.—See Roach river.
 West Seboois.—Trout, pickerel, white perch.
 West Mino.—Trout, pickerel.
 Whiting.—Orange lake: Trout.
 Winn.—Landlocked salmon, lake trout, pickerel, perch.
 Wilton.—Salmon and trout.
 West Bog Dam.—See Shirley.
 West Branch Pond.—See Greenville.
 Welokennebacook Lake.—See Bemis.
 Wilson's Pond.—See Greenville.
 Willimantic.—See Sebec.
 Whitneyville.—Trout.
 Wymegomic Lake.—See North Bridgton.
 Yarmouth.—Brook trout.
 Yoke Pond.—See Katahdin Iron Works.

MARYLAND

- Williamsport.—Potomac river: Black bass, perch, etc.

MASSACHUSETTS

- Athol.—Queen lake territory: Black bass, brook trout.
 Great Barrington.—Berkshire hills: Brook trout.
 Kingston.—Silver lake: Pickerel, perch. Small brooks: Trout.
 Plymouth.—Brook trout.
 Stowe.—Trout in streams.
 Sudbury.—Trout in streams.
 Watertown.—Bartlett lake: Perch.
 Whitman Crossing.—Boone's pond: Bass, pickerel, perch.
 Trout in streams.

MICHIGAN

- Au Sable.—Au Sable river, Pine river. Lakes Van Etten and Huron: Trout, bass, pike, perch.
 Alcona.—Black river and Lake Huron: Trout, perch, pike.
 Alpena.—Long, Grand and Huron lakes; Thunder bay, Squaw bay, Thunder Bay river, Devil river, Misery bay, False Presque Isle Harbor, Hubbard lake, Turtle lake: Trout, bass, pike, perch.
 Aloha.—Mullet, Burt, Long and Black lakes, Black river, Milington river: Trout, bass, muskellunge, pike, perch.
 Bay City.—Saginaw river, Saginaw bay: Bass, pickerel, perch.
 Beachwood.—Iron, Brule and Paint rivers: Trout. Many small lakes: Black bass.
 Benton Harbor.—Blue and Yellow creeks: Brook trout, pike, mullet.
 Black River.—Black river, Hubbard lake, Lake Huron: Bass, perch, trout.

MICHIGAN—Con.

- Bovee.—Two lakes: Trout, bass, pike, pickerel.
- Cheboygan.—Mullet, Carp, Douglas lakes, Black, Little Black, Upper Black, Cheboygan rivers, Pigeon, Elliott, Sturgeon creeks: Brook trout, rainbow trout, pike, muskellunge.
- Cook's Mills.—Trout.
- Corinne.—Bass, pike, pickerel.
- Detroit.—Orchard, Pine, Sylvan and Orien lakes: Black bass, perch, pike, pickerel.
- East Tawas.—Lakes Tawas, Sand Long, Island, Florid, Little, and Huron; Au Gres river; Silver, Cold, Sims, Bray, Wilber, Gordon, Little Buck, Big Buck, and Indiana creeks; Turtle ditch: Trout, bass, pike, perch, bluegill.
- Elmwood.—Paint and Ontonagon rivers, Cook's run, Thirty-three and Bush creeks: Trout, Tamarack lake: Black bass.
- Emery Junction.—Au Gres river: Trout.
- Engardine.—Brook trout.
- Gladstone.—Brook trout.
- Gogebic Lake.—Black bass. Slate river, Pelton creek and Trout brook: Brook trout. Other waters: Muskellunge.
- Greenbush.—Cedar creek, Cedar lake, Lake Huron: Bass, perch, pike, sunfish.
- Gustin.—Pine river and branches, Sucker creek, Buff Brown creek, West Branch, Pine lake: Trout, bass, pike, etc.
- Hart.—Pentwater river: Speckled and rainbow trout.
- Hessel Dock.—Lake Huron: Muskellunge, black bass, lake trout, pickerel, perch. Trout in streams.
- Iron River.—Iron, Brule and Paint rivers: Brook trout, lake trout, black bass, etc.
- La Rocque.—Ella, May, Nettie, Emma, Lost, Clear lakes: Trout bass, pike, perch, etc.
- Lincoln.—Sucker, Buff Brown creeks, Pine river and branches, Hubbard lake, West Branch, Pine lake: Bass, trout, pike.
- Linwood Park.—Saginaw bay: Bass, perch, pickerel.
- Long Lake (Iosco County).—Long, Loon, Bass lakes, Vaughn creek, Smith creek: Trout, bass, pike.
- Lupton.—Several streams and lakes: Bass, trout, pike.
- McIver.—Au Gres river, Guiley creek, Sand lake, Floyd lake: Trout, bass, pike.
- Manistique.—Indian, Manistique, Thunlu, Goose and Bass lakes; Indian and Little Murphy rivers and Spring brook and Carr creek: Black bass, pickerel, pike.
- Marenisco.—Presque Isle river: Brook trout. Oxbow, Crab, State Line and Presque Isle lakes: Black bass, muskellunge, etc.
- Metropolitan.—Sturgeon river: Brook trout. Norway: Pickerel. Brown's lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike, perch.
- Metz.—Swan, Trout, North, Branch rivers, Quinn, creek: Trout, bass, pike.
- Mikado.—Van Ellen creek, Pine river, Sprinkler lake: Trout, bass, pike.
- Millersburg.—Drum, Nellie, Emma, May, Barnhart, Rainy lakes, Silver creek, Little Ocqueoc river: Trout, bass, pike.
- Mills.—Sage, Mud, Clear lakes, Whitney creek, Au Gres river: Trout, bass, pike.
- Munising.—Munising bay: Square-tail trout, lake trout. Various streams: Brook trout.
- Omer.—Pine, Rifle, Au Gres rivers, Dead Branch, Big, Town Line, Gilbert, Sterling Bridge, Bear, Mansfield, Wells, Silver creeks: Bass, trout, pike.
- Onaway.—Big Pigeon, Little Pigeon, Stoney creeks, Black lake, Black, Little Black, Rainy rivers: Trout, bass, pike.
- Oscoda.—See Au Sable.
- Ossineke.—Wolf, Wild Cat, Hubbard, Sucker, Little North, Buff, Comstock creeks, Hubbard, Devil, Roe, Twin, Archie, Huron lakes, Black river branches: Trout, bass, pike.
- Pinconning.—Saginaw bay: Bass, perch, pickerel.
- Pine River.—Pine river and streams: Perch, pike, carp.
- Pontiac.—Orchard, Cass and Elizabeth lakes: Black bass, pickerel, perch, etc.
- Posen.—Grand lake, Long lake: Bass, pike, perch.
- Prescott.—Cranberry, Feeding, Ground, Hughey, Clear, Lost, Johnson, Bush, Boagner, Hardwood lakes, Rifle river, Johnson, Whitney creeks: Trout, bass, pike.
- Rapid River.—Brook trout, black bass, pickerel, pike.
- Rose City.—Devaux, Sage, Clear, Styles, Dease, Long, Au Sable lakes, Wilkins, Clacken, Whitney, Prior, Big, Houghton creeks, Rifle river: Trout, bass, pike, bluegill, perch.
- Rudyard.—Brook trout.
- Saganing.—Saginaw bay: Bass, pickerel, perch.

MICHIGAN—Con.

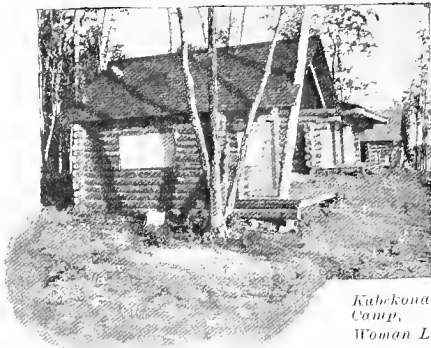
- Sault Ste. Marie.—Bass and Trout lakes: Black bass, brook trout. Batchaweng: Landlocked rainbow trout.
- South Branch.—Lakes and streams: Trout, bass, pickerel.
- Stark.—River Rouche: Pike, carp mullet.
- Swanzy.—Escanaba and Chocoma rivers: Brook trout. Several lakes: Black bass, etc.
- Taft.—Bass lake, Loon lake, Smith creek, Vaughn creek, Au Gres river: Trout, bass, pike.
- Tawas Beach.—Same as East Tawas.
- Tawas City.—State Ditch, Huron, Tawas, Sand lakes, Tawas bay, Tawas river, Au Gres river, Cold, Sims, Silver, Guiley, Vaughn creeks: Pike, trout, bass, herring.
- Tower.—Black, Tomahawk, Shoe-pack lakes; Rainy, Pigeon, Black rivers; Miliken, Chandler, Mud creeks: Grayling, pike, trout, bass.
- Trenary.—Trout lake, Stony brook, Scott's creek and Whitefish river: Speckled trout.
- Trout Lake.—Brook trout.
- Turner.—Cedar creek, Cedar, Cranberry, Mills, Clear, Johnson lakes: Black bass, rock bass perch, pike.
- Twining.—Au Gres river, Cedar creek, Big creek: Trout, bass, pike.
- Wakefield.—Little Presque Isle river: Brook trout.
- Watersmeet.—Duck creek, Ontonagon river: Brook trout. Tamarack and Paint rivers, Duck, Crooked, Clark and Thousand Island lakes, etc.: Trout, black bass, muskellunge, etc.
- Whitedale.—Three lakes: Black bass, pickerel.
- Whitmore.—Sand, Lando, Styles lakes; Latter, Vaughn, Hale, Guiley, Smith, Johnson, Potterfield creeks; Au Gres river: Trout, bass, pike.

MINNESOTA

- Aitkin.—Mississippi river and twelve lakes: Black bass (big and small mouth), pike, pickerel, crappie.
- Alexandria.—Twenty-six lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike, croppie, perch.
- Annandale.—Seventeen lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.
- Audubon.—Cormorant, Maud, Lizzie, Eunice, Pelican and Sally lakes: Black bass, crappie.
- Anoka.—George, Round, Coon, Ham, Twin, Norris and Crooked lakes: Black bass, etc.
- Backus.—Pine Mountain, Island, Ox Yoke, Swede, Four-point and Hattie lakes: Muskellunge, pike, pickerel.
- Bald Eagle Junction.—Bald Eagle and White Bear lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.
- Barnum.—Big, Bear, Hanging Horn, Cub, and Twenty-nine lakes: Black bass, etc.
- Barrett.—Pomme de Terre, Barrett and Cormorant lakes: Black bass, pike, pickerel, croppie.
- Battle Lake.—Battle and other lakes: Black bass.
- Bemidji.—Bemidji, Plantagenet, and Irving lakes, Black bass.
- Berown.—Cross and Pokegama lakes: Black bass, pike.
- Big Lake.—Eagle, Thompson and Birch lakes: Black bass, pike.
- Blackduck.—Fifteen lakes: Black bass, pike, etc.
- Brainerd.—Gull, Long, Rice and Gilbert lakes: Black bass, etc.
- Buffalo.—Pulaski, Buffalo, Cris-ton, Pelican and Charlotte lakes: Black bass, croppie, pickerel, pike.
- Burtum.—Twin, Mound, Long, Swan and Moose lakes: Black bass, pike, crappie.
- Carlos.—Le Homme Dieu, Milton, Geneva, Ida, Irene, Carlos lakes: Black bass, croppie, perch, pickerel, pike.
- Center City.—Chisago lake and other lakes: Black bass, etc.
- Chisago City.—Chisago, Green, Perch, Big, Sunrise and other lakes: Black bass, etc.
- Clear Lake.—Julia, Rush and Elk lakes: Black bass.
- Clitheral.—Clitheral and other lakes: Black bass.
- Cromwell.—Big Island lake and Little Island lake: Black bass, pike, steel-head trout, pickerel.
- Deerwood.—Thirty lakes: Black bass, pike, crappie, pickerel.
- Dugdale.—Maple bay: Black bass.
- Duluth.—Lake Superior: Black bass, lake trout, pike, perch, etc. North and South Shore streams: Brook trout.
- Eden Valley.—Eden, Rice, Long, Brown and Crooket lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.
- Elbow Lake.—Elbow, Ten-Mile and Pomme de Terre lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.

MINNESOTA—Con.

- Farwell.—Oscar, Rachel, Freeborn and Blackwell lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike, croppie.
- Fergus Falls.—Wall, Jewett, Swan and Ten-mile lakes: Black bass, pike.
- Finlayson.—Fish, Pine, Lower Pine and Bass lakes: Black bass, etc.
- Forada.—Maple, Reno, Andrews, Ellen, Leven, Union, Burgans, Long, Turtle, Lovers lakes: Black bass, croppie, pickerel, pike.
- Forest Lake.—Forest, Clear, Big, Doctor's Chisago lakes: Black bass, etc.
- Ft. Ripley.—Nokasebe and Crow Wing lakes: Black bass.
- Frazer.—Graham, Murphy and Weymer lakes: Black bass.
- Friesland.—Grindstone lake: Black bass.
- Funkley.—Hay and Whitefish lakes: Lake trout, whitefish, muskellunge, black bass, etc.
- Glenwood.—Minnewaska, Pelican, Villard, Reno and Amelia lakes: Black bass.
- Grantsburg.—Many lakes: Pickerel, sunfish, rock bass, croppie, black bass. St. Croix river: Muskellunge.
- Grey Eagle.—Birch, Bass, Big Swan, Twin, Long and Mound lakes: Black bass, pike, crap-pie.
- Grimley.—Pelican, Trap and thirty-seven other lakes: Black bass, etc.
- Henning.—East Battle and Leaf lakes: Black bass, pike.
- Hackensack.—Norman, Whitefish, Stony, Brick, Ten-mile, Portage lakes: Black bass.
- Hoffman.—Red Rock, Elk and Oscar lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.
- Iron River.—Brook trout.
- Isle Royale.—See Rock Harbor, Robin's Harbor and Washington Harbor.
- Jenkins.—Whitefish lake and chain of lakes: Same as at Funkley.
- Kensington.—Black bass, pickerel, croppie.
- Kimball Prairie.—School Section, Morray, Farwell, Pearl Scott, Betsey, Francis, Clear, Union and Mary lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.
- Lake Park.—Cormorant and Pelican lakes: Black bass, etc.
- Lake Sarah.—Lake Sarah: Black bass, pickerel.
- Laporte.—Garfield, Kabekona and Horse Shoe lakes: Black bass, etc.
- Lincoln.—Alexandria, Shamaineau and Rice lakes: Black bass, etc.
- Lindstrom.—Chisago lake: Black bass.
- Lintonville.—Black bass, pike, and pickerel.
- Little Falls.—Fish lake: Black bass, pike.
- Loretto.—Lake Independence: Black bass, croppie, pickerel.
- Luce.—Long, Sybil and Rose lakes: Black bass, etc.
- McGregor.—Bass and Sandy lakes.
- Maple Lake.—Lightfoot, Ramsey, Rock, Mary, Twin, Maple, Hanshaw, Albion, Sugar and Mink lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.
- Marine.—Sand, Goose, Apple, Big, Maize, Big Marine, Bone and Rice lakes, and St. Croix and Gable rivers: Black bass, pickerel.
- Moose Lake.—Sturgeon, etc.
- Motley.—Shamaineau lake: Muskellunge, black bass, pike, pickerel.
- Osceola.—Osceola, Horse, Round, Poplar, Sand and Big lakes, and St. Croix river: Black bass, speckled trout, sturgeon, pickerel, etc.
- Ottertail.—McDonald, Ottertail, Long, Buchanan and eighteen other lakes: Black bass, croppie perch, pickerel, pike.
- Parker's Crossing.—See Parker-ville.
- Parker's Prairie.—Adley, Horsehead, Cora, Fish and Nelson lakes: Black bass, perch, pickerel, pike.
- Parkerville.—Long lake: Black bass, etc.
- Paynesville.—Koronis, Rice, Horseshoe, Big Mud, Long, Brown, Eden and Vallev lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.
- Pelican Rapids.—Pike, bass, etc.
- Pequot.—Norway, Woman and Whitefish lakes: Muskellunge, black bass, etc.
- Perham.—Little Pine, Big Pine, Little McDonald lakes: Black bass, pike, pickerel, etc.
- Pine City.—Lake Pokegama: Black bass, pike.
- Pine River.—Hattie, Ada and Ponto lakes: Muskellunge, black bass, etc.
- Rush City.—Lake Rush: Pike, perch, bass.
- Richville.—Marion and Dead lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.
- Rochester.—Mill ponds, Shady and Florence lakes, Bear creek, Zumbro river, etc.: Black bass, trout, sucker, perch, chub, bull-head, etc.



*Kabrkonka
Camp,
Woman Lake*



Pokegama Falls



MINNESOTA—Con.

Rockford.—Lake Charlotte and Crow river: Black bass, pickerel.

Rock Harbor.—Isle Royale: Lake trout, brook trout.

Sank Center.—Sank, Birch, Fairy, and Cedar lakes: Black bass, pike, pickerel, crappie. Ward Springs: Trout, etc.

South Haven.—Sylvia, John, Scott, Betsey, Caroline, Mary, Augusta, Frances, Union, Pickerel and Big lakes: Black bass, croppie, pickerel, pike.

Starbuck.—Minnewaska lake: Black bass, pickerel.

Sturgeon Lake.—Black bass, pike.

Swanville.—Black bass, pickerel.

Sylvan.—Sylvan lake: Black bass.

Tamarack.—Round lake: Black bass, sturgeon, etc.

Taylor's Falls.—St. Croix river and The Dalles of the St. Croix: Black bass, etc.

Tenstrike.—Gull, Big Medicine, Pike and Twin lakes: Bass, pickerel.

Tobin's Harbor.—Isle Royale: Lake trout, brook trout.

Tower.—Lake Vermilion and hundreds of smaller lakes: Black

bass, perch, wall-eyed pike, pickerel, etc.

Tulipe.—Little Tulipe, Thunder, Big Rice, McCune, Moffet, Widow, Girl, Blackwater, Leech, Winnebigoishish, Deer, Mud, Big Boy, White Oak, Mule, Sandy, Wabedo, Island, lakes and Willow, Little Willow, Rice, White Elk, Moose, Mississippi, Pine, Swan, Prairie, Leech, Lake, Boy rivers, etc., and numerous streams: Muskellunge, black bass, wall-eyed pike, pickerel, whitefish, etc.

Turtle River.—Turtle, Big Turtle, Three Island, Black, Mud, Moval and The Great Lakes: Black bass, crappie, whitefish, perch, pickerel.

Villard.—Villard, Amelia and Leven lakes: Black bass.

Vining.—Stewart, West Battle Long and Clitheral lakes: Black bass, pike, etc.

Walker.—Leech lake: Muskellunge, etc.

Ward Springs.—See Sank Center.

Washington Harbor.—Isle Royale: Lake trout, brook trout.



Minnesota. Diamond Point, Lake Bemidji.

MINNESOTA—Con.

Watkins.—Clear and Big Mud lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.
Westport.—Westport, Amelia, and Villard lakes: Black bass, etc.

White Bear.—White Bear lake: Bass, pike, pickerel, croppie.
Wright.—Tamarack and fifteen other lakes: Black bass, etc.

MISSOURI

Arlington.—Gasconade, Big Piney, Little Piney: Bass, wall-eye, perch, croppie, catfish.
Ayrbyrd.—St. Francis river: Black bass, croppie, perch, pickerel, catfish, buffalofish, eel, striped bass, goggle-eye.
Bourbon.—Blue Spring brook: Rainbow trout. Brazil creek: Rainbow trout, black bass. Meramec river.
Chicopee.—Current river: Bass, croppie, wall-eye, perch, pickerel, catfish.
Chilton.—See Chicopee.
Jerome.—See Arlington.
Kennett.—St. Francis river and Varney river: Same as at Ayrbyrd.
Lebanon.—Niangua river: Trout, bass.
Lilbourn.—Little river: Bass, croppie, perch, pickerel.
Moselle.—Meramec river.

Neosho.—Indian and Shoal creeks. Pacific.—Meramec river.
Poplar Bluff.—Black river: Bass, wall-eye, perch, croppie.
Portageville.—Little river: Bass, croppie, perch, pickerel.
St. Clair.—Indian creek: Bass, perch, Meramec river.
Ste. Genevieve.—River Aux Vases: Bass, croppie.
St. James.—Meramec Spring brook: Rainbow trout; Meramec river: Bass, perch.
Salem.—Current river.
Schlicht's.—Gasconade river: Bass, catfish, croppie, wall-eye.
Senath.—Same as at Ayrbyrd.
Stanton.—Meramec river.
Steeleville.—Meramec river.
Williamsville.—Black river: Bass, pickerel, croppie, wall-eye, perch.
Winona.—Current river: Same as at Williamsville.

MONTANA

Ovando.—Lakes and rivers: Lake and brook trout.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Amherst.—Babboosic: Black bass, pickerel, perch, catfish.
Aziscoos Falls.—See Colebrook.
Berlin.—Brook trout.
Bretton Woods.—Ammonoosuc, Zealand and Saco rivers, and Jefferson, Mt. Monroe, Mt. Franklin, Mt. Pleasant, Clinton, Crawford and Halfway brooks: Redspot trout.
Colebrook.—Brook trout.

Connecticut Lakes.—See W. Stewartstown.
Eroll.—Ambogog lake: Brook trout.
Hell Gate Falls.—See Colebrook.
Millsfield Pond.—See Colebrook.
West Stewartstown.—Connecticut lake, 1st and 2d.: Brook trout, lake trout. Third Lake and East Inlet: Brook trout.
Wolfboro.—Lake Winnepiseogee: Black bass.

NEW JERSEY

Andover.—Long pond: Black bass, pickerel.
Bervely.—Delaware river: Catfish, eel.
Boonton.—Rockaway river: Black bass, pickerel.
Budd's Lake.—Budd's lake: Black bass, pickerel.
Branchville.—Culver's lake: Black bass, pickerel.
Culver's Lake.—Black bass, pickerel.
Dover.—Rockaway river: Black bass, pickerel.
Flanders.—Budd's lake: Black bass, pickerel, perch.

Green Lake.—See Newfoundland.
Greenwood Lake.—Black bass, pickerel, perch, wall-eye, strawberry bass, rock bass, catfish.
Hackensack River.—See New Milford and Little Ferry.
Hohokus River.—See Undercliff.
Hopatcong Lake.—Nolan's Point, etc.: Black bass, pickerel, perch, sunfish.
Little Ferry.—Hackensack river: Black bass, perch, catfish, eel.
Lake Denmark.—Black bass.
Mt. Taber.—Rockaway river: Black bass, pickerel.

NEW JERSEY—Con.

Mt. Arlington.—Lake Hopatcong: Black bass, pickerel,
 Netcong.—Budd's lake: Black bass, pickerel, perch.
 Newfoundland.—Green lake: Black bass, pickerel, perch.
 New Milford.—Hackensack river: Black bass, perch, catfish, eel.
 Newton.—Spring lake, Hunt's lake: Brook trout.
 Pompton.—Pompton lake: Black bass, pickerel, perch, catfish.

Pompton Junction.—Pompton lake: Black bass, pickerel, perch, catfish.
 Pompton Lake.—See Pompton and Pompton Junction.
 Stanhope.—Budd's lake: Black bass, pickerel, perch.
 Swartswood Lake.—Black bass, wall-eye, catfish.
 Undercliff.—Hohokus river: Trout, sunfish, eel.

NEW YORK

Alexandria Bay.—Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence river: Muskellunge, wall-eyed pike, black bass, pickerel, perch, etc.
 Ancram.—Long, Rhoda, Copake, Snyder and Charlot lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike, perch, catfish, speckled, rainbow and brown trout.
 Auburn.—Owasco and Cayuga lakes: Trout, pickerel, muskellunge, perch.
 Barton.—Black bass, pike.
 Bath.—Lake Keuka: Black bass, trout, salmon.
 Berkshire.—Owego and Wilson creeks: Trout.
 Binghamton.—Lily, Quaker and Silver lakes and Susquehanna and Chenango rivers: Black bass, pike, perch, catfish, eel.
 Big Moose.—Twitche Lake region, Adirondacks: Brook trout, salmon trout.
 Brayton.—George, Glen and Sunny Side lakes and streams: Black bass, trout, pickerel, perch, bullhead.

Burdett.—Watkins Glen: Black bass, perch and lake trout.
 Callicoon.—Delaware river: Black bass, wall-eye.
 Cayuga.—Black bass, pickerel and perch.
 Cazenovia.—Perch, black bass, pickerel.
 Central Valley.—Summit lake: Black bass, wall-eye.
 Chester.—Glenmore lake: Black bass, pickerel, perch.
 Clayton.—Same as at Alexandria bay.
 Congers.—Rockland lake: Black bass, pickerel, perch.
 Cromwell Lake.—See Highland Mills.
 Croton Point.—See Ossining.
 DeBruce.—Willowemoc and Monguap streams: Brook trout, Hunter's lake: Black bass.
 Delaware River.—See Callicoon, Mast Hope, Narrowsburg and Deposit.



New York. A Camp of Canoeists on Grindstone Island, St. Lawrence River.



Sabbath Day Point, Lake George, New York.

NEW YORK—Con.

- Deposit.—Delaware river: Black bass.
 Ensenore.—Trout, black bass and pickerel.
 Factoryville.—Lake Winola: Bass.
 Fair Haven.—Black bass, perch and pickerel.
 Fonda.—See Gloversville.
 Frontenac.—Same as at Alexandria bay.
 Gloversville.—East Canada lakes and thirteen other lakes: Trout, salmon, perch, bass, etc.
 Green.—Chenango river: Bass.
 Greenport, L. I.—See Shelter Island.
 Greenwood Lake.—Black bass, pickerel, perch, strawberry bass, rock bass, wall-eye.
 Hackensack River.—See New City.
 Hancock.—Delaware river: Black bass.
 Hemlock Lake.—Black bass, pickerel and lake trout.
 Highland Mills.—Clomwell lake: Black bass, perch, pickerel, wall-eye, catfish.
 Johnstown.—See Groversville.
 Lodi.—Black bass, pickerel and lake trout.
 Long Island.—See various towns.
 Monroe.—Mt. Basha, Round and Walton lakes: Black bass, pickerel, perch, wall-eye, catfish, pike.
 Montauk, L. I.—Same species as Babylon.
 Mt. Basha Lake.—See Monroe.
 Naples.—Brook trout in ravine streams. Pickerel, lake trout and black bass in Honoye lake.
 Narrowsburg.—Delaware river: Black bass, wall-eye.
 Newark Valley.—Trout.
 New City.—Hackensack river: Wall-eye, etc.
 New Hampton.—Walkill river: Black bass, pickerel, wall-eye.
 New Paltz.—Walkill river: Black bass, pickerel.
 Nichols.—Susquehanna river: Bass, pike.
 Nissequogue River.—See Smithtown, L. I.
 North Tonawanda.—Niagara river: Black bass, silver bass, pike and perch.
 North Hector.—Seneca lake: Black bass, perch and lake trout.
 Norwich.—Chenango lake: Bass, pickerel, pike.
 Ossining.—Croton Point: Perch.
 Peconic River.—See Riverhead, L. I.
 Ramapo.—Ramapo river: Black bass, pickerel.
 Ramapo River.—See Ramapo, Suffern, Southfield, Tuxedo.
 Richfield Springs.—Lakes Canadago and Otsego: Bass, pickerel.
 Riverhead, L. I.—Peconic river: Black bass, pickerel, perch.
 Rockland Lake.—See Congers.
 Ronkonkoma Lake, L. I.—Black bass, pickerel, perch.
 Round Lake.—See Monroe.
 Smithtown, L. I.—Nissequogue river: Trout.
 Suffern.—Ramapo river: Black bass, pickerel.
 Southfield.—Ramapo river: Black bass, pickerel.

NEW YORK—Con.

Summit Lake.—See Central Valley.
Sylvan Beach.—Pickerel, black bass.

Thousand Island Park.—Same as at Alexandria Bay.

Trumansburg.—Black bass, pickerel and perch.

Tuxedo.—Ramapo river: Black bass, pickerel.

Union Springs.—Cayuga lake: Black bass, pickerel and perch.

Varick.—Seneca lake: Black bass, pickerel and lake trout.

Walkill River.—See New Hampton.

Walton Lake.—See Monroe.

Weedsport.—Black bass, pike.

NEW MEXICO

Chama.—Chama and Brazos rivers: Native trout.

Santa Fe.—Pecos river: Trout.

NORTH CAROLINA

Hendersonville.—Blue Ridge Mountain streams: Black bass, perch, rainbow trout, sucker, carp, brook trout.

Lumberton.—Bear swamp and Lumberton river: Goggle-eyed perch, bream and red horse.

Reidsville.—Two ponds: Black bass, perch, red-horse, carp, etc.

NORTH DAKOTA

Balfour.—Pickerel, pike, perch.

Bordulac.—Lake and river: Pike, pickerel.

Countenay.—Lake Spiritwood: Bass, pickerel, perch, pike.

Hankinson.—Elsie, Moran, Mud,

Schuetts, Blough lakes: Bass, pickerel.

Harvey.—Lake Antelope: Pickerel, pike, perch.

Wimbledon.—Lake Spiritwood: Bass, pickerel, perch, pike.

OHIO

Greenville.—Bass, croppie, catfish.

Piqua.—Bass, croppie, catfish.

St. Mary's.—Bass, croppie, catfish.

Tippecanoe.—Bass, croppie, catfish.

Wapakoneta.—Grand reservoir: Black bass.

OREGON

Medford.—Rogon river, Klamath lake: Trout, salmon.

Elgin.—Silver lake and small streams: Trout, salmon.



The Narrows of Lake Champlain, New York.



Pennsylvania. Delaware River, Delaware Water Gap.

PENNSYLVANIA

- Ackermanville.—Greenwalt creek: Brook trout.
 Analomink.—Brook trout.
 Athens.—Black bass, pike.
 Beaver Springs.—Middle creek: Brook trout, pickerel, etc.
 Bear Creek.—Trout, pickerel and perch.
 Bernice.—Trout.
 Bushhill.—Lakes and streams: Brook trout.
 Chaffee.—Tionesta: Brook trout.
 Columbia.—York, Furnace, Fitze's eddy, Tucquan, Washington Boro, Susquehanna river: Black bass, pike, perch, etc.
 Cross Fork.—Cross fork and Kettle creek: Brook trout and black bass.
 Delaware River.—See Lackawaxen, Pond eddy and Shohola.
 Delaware Station.—Delaware river: Black bass.
 Delaware Water Gap.—Brook trout, Black bass, pickerel, perch.
 Dingman's Ferry.—Brook trout.
 Drifton.—Lehigh river: Black bass, pickerel, catfish, chub, etc. Mountain streams: Brook trout.
 Dushorc.—Trout.
 Easton.—Delaware river at Foul Rift: Rock fish and black bass.
 Foot of Plane.—Trout.
 Forkston.—Mehoopany: Trout.
 Ganoga Lake.—Trout, bass, and pickerel.
 Glen Summit.—Pickerel, trout.
 Gouldsboro.—Five lakes: Black bass, brook trout, pickerel.
 Halstead.—Susquehanna river: Black bass, brook trout.
 Henryville.—Brook trout.
 Johnstown.—Trout.
 Laceyville.—Susquehanna river: Black bass and wall-eyed pike.
 La Grange.—Susquehanna river: Black bass, and wall-eyed pike.
 Lake Carey.—Black bass.
 Lake Winola.—Black bass, perch.
 Lehigh Tannery.—Trout.
 Lopez.—Trout.
 Lackawaxen.—Delaware river: Black bass, pike, perch.
 Loyelton.—Mehoopany creek: Trout.
 Mauch Chunk.—Trout.
 Mehoopany.—Susquehanna river: Black bass and wall-eyed pike (Susquehanna salmon.) Creek: Trout.
 Meshoppen.—Susquehanna river: Black bass and wall-eyed pike.
 Mt. Pocono.—Brook trout.
 Mud Run.—Albrightsville: Trout.
 New Albany.—Trout.
 Noxen.—Bowman's creek: Trout.
 Penn Haven Junction.—Trout.

PENNSYLVANIA—Con.

- Pocono Summit.—Lake Naomi:
Brook trout.
- Pond Eddy.—Delaware river:
Black bass, pike, perch.
- Portland.—Delaware river: Black
bass, pickerel.
- Ransom.—Black bass.
- Ricketts.—Lake Ganoga: Bass
and pickerel. Bowman's creek:
Trout.
- Rummerfield.—Susquehanna
river: Black bass and wall-eyed
pike.
- Sattersfield.—Trout.
- Sayre.—Black bass, pike.
- Shawanese Lake.—Bowman's
creek: Trout.
- Shohola.—Delaware river: Black
bass, pike, perch.
- Skinner's Eddy.—Susquehanna
river: Black bass and wall-eyed
pike.
- Standing Stone.—Susquehanna
river: Black bass and wall-eyed
pike.
- Stroudsburg.—Broadhead river:
Brook trout, pickerel, perch.
- Towanda.—Black bass, pike.
- Troy.—Armenia Mountains: Brook
trout.
- Tunkhannock.—Susquehanna
river: Black bass.
- Ulster.—Black bass, pike.
- Vinemont.—Muddy creek: Pick-
erel, carp, sunfish, eel, mullet.
- West Brownville.—Monongahela
river: Black bass, pike-perch.
- White Haven.—Trout, black bass.
- Wyalusing.—Susquehanna river:
Black bass and wall-eyed pike.

RHODE ISLAND

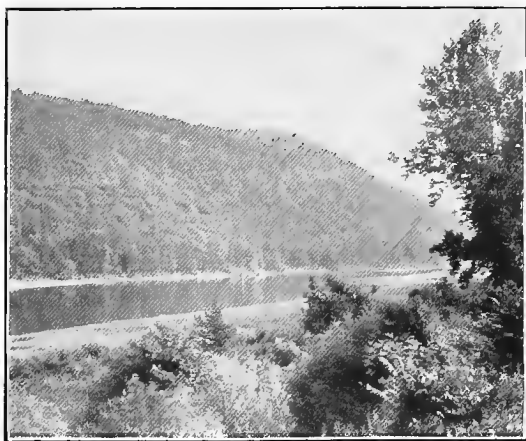
- Centreville.—Black bass, brook
trout, pickerel, perch, sunfish.
- Newport.—Bailey's brook and St.
Mary's lake: Trout. Easton
pond: Black bass, pickerel,
white perch.
- Thornton.—Cedar swamp: Brook
trout.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- Springfield.—Rock trout, red-breast perch, pickerel, etc.

SOUTH DAKOTA

- Huron.—James river, Byron lake: Pike-perch, pickerel, black bass,
sunfish, perch, sucker, catfish.



Susquehanna River, near Wyalusing, Pennsylvania.



Wyoming. Rapids above Grand Canon

TENNESSEE

Dossett.—Clinch river: Black bass.
High Cliff.—Clear fork: Black bass.

Murfreesboro.—Stone river: Black bass, rock bass, catfish, etc.
Reliance.—Hiawasse river: Black bass.

TEXAS

Broz, Bosque and Colorado rivers: Trout, bass, drum, sucker, jasper goal, eel.

Granbury.—Palney and Squad creeks: Bass, etc.
Walnut Springs.—See Granbury.

UTAH

Bingham Junction.—Trout.
Castalia Springs.—Trout.
Ogden.—Ogden river: Trout.
Salt Lake City.—Parley's canon:

Trout. Mary, Blanche and Silver lakes: Trout.
Thistle Junction.—Diamond creek: Trout.

VERMONT

St. Albans.—Lake Champlain: Black bass, perch-pike, perch, pickerel, sturgeon, sheepshead, mullet, etc.

Swanton.—Lake Champlain: Black bass, etc.

VIRGINIA

Ashburn.—Black bass, crappie, perch, carp.

Belfield.—Same as at Ashburn.
Remington.—Trout, catfish.

WASHINGTON

Ferndale.—Whatcomb, Padden and Sumas lakes, Nooksack river and Squaquam creek: Trout, carp.

Spokane.—Silver lake: catfish, carp, etc. Priest lake: Trout, etc.

WISCONSIN

Amery.—Balsam, Twin, Long and Sucker lakes and Apple river: Muskellunge, rock bass, pickerel.

Appollonia.—Amacoy. Chain, Island and Bruce lakes: Black bass, pike, pickerel, muskellunge.

WISCONSIN—Con.

- Armstrong Creek.—Helbert, Big and Little lakes and Armstrong river: Speckled trout, Black bass.
- Barron.—Pine, Hickory, Brown, Johnson and Prairie Farm rivers: Black bass, pickerel, Speckled trout.
- Birchwood.—Red Cedar, Birch, Chetac and Flat lakes: Black bass, muskellunge, pickerel, pike.
- Boyd.—Pike lake and Chippewa and Yellow rivers: Black bass, trout, pickerel, catfish, mullet, etc.
- Bruce.—Chippewa river and several lakes: Muskellunge, bass, pickerel.
- Cameron.—Pakegama and Prairie lakes: Black bass, pickerel, pike.
- Centuria.—Deer, Long, Bass and Balsam lakes: Black bass, pike.
- Chippewa Falls.—Same waters and species as Boyd.
- Dallas.—Six streams: Speckled trout.
- Deronda.—Lake Wapagasset: Black bass, pike, pickerel.
- Dresser Junction.—Poplar, East, Sand and Horse lakes: Black bass.
- Dunbar.—Pike river and branches: Speckled trout.
- Eagle River.—Eagle river and twenty-eight lakes: Muskellunge, black bass, green bass, pickerel, pike, etc.
- Edgewater.—Chelac and Summit lakes and Summit creek: Trout, black bass, muskellunge, pickerel, pike.
- Ellis Junction.—Lake Noqueboy: Black bass, pickerel, etc.
- Frederic.—Coon, Young, Yellow Half Moon, Spirit and Clam lakes: Trout, black bass, pike, pickerel.
- Hobson.—Twin, Clear, Stone and Stella lakes: Bass, muskellunge, pickerel, pike.
- Ingram.—Flambeau river: Brook trout, pickerel, bass, muskellunge.
- Luck.—Butternut, Little Butternut, Bone, Sand, Straight and Half Moon lakes: Black bass, perch, pickerel, pike, muskellunge.
- Madison.—Numerous lakes: Black bass, etc.
- North Crandon.—Sand, Stone and Pine lakes: Black bass, brook trout, pickerel, whitefish.
- Pembine.—Pembine and Bon Bon rivers: Speckled trout.



Wisconsin. Near Fond du Lac.

WISCONSIN—Con.

Reserve.—Court O'Reilles, Grindstone, Devil's, Whitefish, Bass and Sand lakes: Black bass, muskellunge, pickerel, pike, trout.

Rhineland.—Sugar Camp, Pine, Tamarack, Pelican, George, Thompson, Crescent and Julia lakes: Bass, pickerel, pike, muskellunge.

Rice Lake.—Rice, Cedar and Long lakes: Black bass, muskellunge, pickerel, pike.

Ridgeland.—Pine and Beaver rivers: Speckled trout.

Sayner.—Plum, Razor Back, Star and Bear lakes: Trout, bass, pike, pickerel, muskellunge.

St. Croix Falls.—Poplar, Balsam, Deer and Sand lakes and river St. Croix: Black bass, pickerel.

Tomahawk.—Wisconsin and Spirit rivers and Clear, Somo, Otter, Marie and Bass lakes: Brook trout, bass, pike, pickerel, muskellunge.

Tony.—Flambeau river: Sturgeon bass, muskellunge, pike.

Turtle Lake.—Turtle, Horseshoe, Moon, Hillman and Mud lakes: Black bass, croppie, pickerel, pike.

Woodboro.—Crescent, Squash, Noa, Washburn and Rice lakes and streams: Brook trout, bass, perch, muskellunge, pickerel, pike.

WYOMING

Bondurant.—Trout.

Golden Gate.—Galliton river: Grayling.

Grand Canon.—Rocky Mountain trout and brook trout.

Inspection Point.—Rocky Mountain trout and brook trout.

Lower Geyser Basin.—Nez Perce creek and Fire Hole river: Von Behr trout.

Mammoth Hot Springs.—Yankee Jim's canon, Yellowstone river:

Rocky Mountain trout. Gardiner river and tributaries: Brook trout and rainbow trout.

Norris.—Gibbon river: Rainbow trout.

North Geiser Basin.—Madison river: Grayling.

Upper Geyser Basin.—Fire Hole river: Lock Leven trout.

Yellowstone Lake.—Yellowstone river and lake: Salmon, trout.

"To-morrow we will go a-fishing; do thou go now and fetch the bait." HYMIR TO THAR.



SALT WATER FISHING RESORTS

"When God intended to reveal high notions to his prophets, he carried them to the sea-shore, that he might settle their mind in a quiet repose."

IZAAB WALTON.

ALABAMA

Magnolia Springs.—Fish river and Mobile bay: Speckled trout, white trout, sheepshead, flounder, rock bass, tarpon, redfish, cravalina, crocker, mullet.

Mobile.—Dog river and Mobile bay: Speckled trout, white trout, sheepshead, redfish, cravalina, crocker, mullet.

CALIFORNIA

Alameda.—San Francisco bay: Striped bass, etc.

Berkeley.—Same as Alameda.

Monterey.—Monterey bay: Bonito, salmon, sea bass, sea trout, (squeteague, weakfish), rock bass, rock cod, spanish mackerel, yellowtail, etc.

Oakland.—Same as at Alameda.

Pinoli.—Carquinez Strait: Striped bass, etc.

San Pedro.—Santa Catalina, and San Clemente waters, Santa Barbara channel, etc.: Baracuda, mackerel, sheepshead, skip jack, sea bass, tuna, whitefish, pogy, herring, yellowtail, etc.

San Sallito.—Raccoon Straits, San Francisco bay: Striped bass.

Santa Barbara.—Channel Islands, Same as Monterey.

Santa Catalina.—See San Pedro.

CANADA

Newfoundland

Birchy Cove.—Bay of Islands: Sea fishes.

Nova Scotia

Annapolis.—Annapolis bay: Sea bass, haddock, cod, herring, etc. Numerous lakes and rivers: Salmon, trout, perch, etc.

Annapolis Basin.—See Deep Brook, Digby, etc.

Annapolis Royal.—Same as Annapolis.

Avonport.—Avon and Gaspereau rivers: Cod, herring, etc.

Aylesford.—Bay of Fundy: Cod, herring, etc. Aylesford river and Lake George, and Aylesford lakes: Trout, May and June best months.

Barton.—St. Mary's Bay: Cod, halibut, mackerel, herring, etc.

Bay of Fundy.—See Aylesford, Scott's bay, Kingston, Port Maitland, Sandford, Weymouth, Bay Shore.—Bay of Fundy: Cod, herring, etc.

Briar Island.—See Weymouth

Bridgeton.—Phinny's Cove: Cod, mackerel, herring, etc.

Canning.—Scott's Bay: Herring, cod, shad, mackerel, salt-water salmon, etc.

Chester.—Cod, haddock, pollock, mackerel, etc.

Coldbrook.—Hall's Harbor: Salmon, haddock, pollock, cod, etc. Cornwallis river: Trout.

Deep Brook.—Annapolis Basin: Cod, hake, haddock, halibut, sea bass, herring, etc.

Digby.—Smith's Cove and Annapolis Basin: Same sea fishing as at Deep Brook. Numerous lakes and rivers: Trout, perch.

Evangeline Beach.—See Grand Pre.

Grand Pre.—Evangeline Beach, Gaspereau river and Minas Basin, Gaspereau, etc.: Cod, herring, etc.

Granville.—See Annapolis Royal.

Halifax.—Halifax Harbor and North West Arm: Cod, pollock, hake, haddock, mackerel, shad, herring, halibut, sea bass, etc. Adjacent fresh lakes and rivers: Trout, salmon, sea trout, etc.

Hantsport.—Minas Basin, etc.: Herring, etc.

CANADA—Con.

Nova Scotia—Con.

Horton Landing.—Minas Basin, Gaspereau and Avon: Cod, haddock, alewife, etc.
 Joggins Bridge.—See Digby.
 Kentville.—Starrs Point: Sea fishes.
 Kingsport.—Minas Basin: Cod, halibut, haddock, hake etc., May, June and July best.
 Kingston.—Margaretville, Bay of Fundy: Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, shad, mackerel, sea bass, salt water salmon, halibut. Lakes and streams: Trout and salmon.
 Little River.—See Canning.
 Margaretville.—See Kingston.
 Melvern Square.—See Kingston.
 Middleton, Mount Hanley, and Mashers' Corner.—Nictaux River: Trout.
 Minas Basin.—See Hantsport.

Mashers' Corner.—See Middleton.
 Mount Hanley.—See Middleton.
 Parker's Cove.—See Annapolis Royal.
 Phinney's Cove.—See Bridgeton.
 Port Maitland.—Bay of Fundy: Sea fishes.
 Pubnico.—Cod, mackerel, shad, herring, halibut, etc.
 Sandford.—Bay of Fundy: Same sea fishing as Margaretville Bay.
 Sandy Cove.—See Weymouth.
 Scott's Bay.—See Canning.
 Starr's Point.—See Kentville: Cod, herring, mackerel, shad, etc.
 West Pubnico.—See Pubnico.
 Weymouth.—St. Marys Bay, Sandy Cove, Briar Island, Bay of Fundy: Cod, hake, haddock, halibut, sea bass, herring, etc. Lakes and rivers: Trout, salmon.
 Yarmouth.—Chebogue Point, etc: Cod, hake, haddock, halibut, mackerel, lobster, etc.

CONNECTICUT

Black Rock.—Blackfish.
 Bridgeport.—Striped bass, blackfish.
 Cos Cob.—Blackfish, flounder.
 East Lyme.—Long Island sound: Striped bass, weakfish etc.
 Fairfield.—Long Island Sound: Striped bass, etc.
 Greenwich.—Striped bass, blackfish, flounder.
 Norwalk.—Norwalk islands:

Striped bass, weakfish, blackfish, porgie, etc.
 Saugatuck.—Blackfish, striped bass, weakfish.
 Shippan Point.—See Stamford.
 South Norwalk.—Long Island sound: Striped bass, weakfish, flounder, blackfish, etc.
 Stamford.—Shippan Point: Striped bass, weakfish, blackfish, flounder.

FLORIDA

Atlantic Beach.—The Jetties, mouth of St. John's river: Sea bass, sheepshead, channel bass, sea trout, (squeteague), yellowtail, skipjack, houndfish, drumfish, tarpon, crocker, blackfish, bluefish, redfish, etc. Continen-

tal Pier: Sheepshead, sea bass, yellowtail, sea trout, etc.
 Fort Meyers.—Tarpon, etc.
 Jacksonville.—See Atlantic Beach.
 Miami.—Biscayne bay: Tarpon, squeteague, snapper, sheepshead, porgie, pompano, kingfish,



Florida. Lake Worth, Palm Beach.

FLORIDA—Con.

flounder, drum, channel bass, bonito, blackfish, bream, bluefish, etc.

Mayport.—See Atlantic Beach.

Pablo.—See Jacksonville.

Palm Beach.—Atlantic Ocean and Lake Worth: Mackerel, bluefish, sheepshead, sea trout, (squeteague weakfish), amberjack, pompano, kingfish, etc.

Pensacola.—Pensacola bay: Speckled trout, sheepshead, redfish, cravalia, crocker, mullet.

Ponce Park.—Mosquito Inlet: Bass, etc.

Rockledge.—Indian River: Squeteague (sea trout), channel bass (red drum), cavelle, sergeant, whiting, pompano, gray snapper, red snapper, mangrove snapper, red-mouth grunt (sailor's choice), black grunt (hog fish), croakers (several species) bluefish, tarpon, sheepshead.

St. John's River.—See Atlantic Beach, Jacksonville and Rockledge.

MAINE

Bar Harbor.—Cod, mackerel, smelt, etc.

Belfast.—Cod, etc.

Cherryfield.—Cod, brook trout, etc.

Cumberland.—Cod, etc.

Cutler.—Cod, etc.

East Machias.—Cod, brook trout.

Eastport.—Cod, brook trout, etc.

Falmouth.—Cod, etc.

Hancock.—Cod, trout, etc.

Pine Point.—White perch, haddock, flounder, etc.

Portland.—Cod, etc.

Rockland.—Cod, haddock, mackerel, etc.

Southwest Harbor.—Cod, haddock, trout, pickerel, perch.

MASSACHUSETTS

Bourne.—Buzzard's bay: Bluefish, blackfish, weakfish, porgie, etc.

MEXICO

Tampico.—Tarpon, etc.

MISSISSIPPI

Bay St. Louis.—Mississippi sound: Speckled trout, white trout, sheepshead, spanish mackerel redfish, cravalia, crocker, tarpon, swordfish, mullet, etc.

Biloxi.—Mississippi sound: Same as at Bay St. Louis.

Gulfport.—Mississippi sound: Same as at Bay St. Louis.

Mississippi City.—Mississippi sound: Same as at Bay St. Louis.

Ocean Springs.—Mississippi sound: Same as at Bay St. Louis.

Pass Christian.—Mississippi sound: Same as at Bay St. Louis.

Scranton.—Mississippi sound: Same as at Bay St. Louis.

NEW JERSEY

Anglesea.—Black drum, weakfish, striped bass, plaice, blackfish, sea bass, etc.

Asbury Park.—Striped bass, bluefish, plaice, weakfish, kingfish, blackfish, sea bass.

Atlantic Highlands.—Striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, plaice, porgie, young bluefish.

Barneget Bay.—See Tom's River, Waretown, Forked River.

Bayonne.—Bergen Point: Striped bass, weakfish, tomcod, lafayette, eel, etc.

Belmar.—Bluefish, weakfish, striped bass, plaice, red drum, (channel bass), etc.

Bergen Point.—See Bayonne.

Boynton Beach.—Striped bass, weakfish.

Carteret.—Staten Island sound: Kingfish, weakfish, striped bass.

Cheesequake Creek.—See Morgan-on-the-creek.

Communipaw.—Craven's Point, Liberty Island: Weakfish, striped bass, etc. The Pot, Liberty Island: Striped bass. Robbins Reef: Weakfish, striped bass, etc.

NEW JERSEY—Con.

- Constable's Hook.—Kill von Kull: Striped bass, weakfish, tomcod.
 Corson's Inlet.—See Winslow Junction.
 Crab Island.—See Perth Amboy.
 Craven's Point.—See Greenville and Communipaw.
 Deal Beach.—Atlantic Ocean: Channel bass (red drum), striped bass, bluefish, weakfish, kingfish, plaice. The Flume: Striped bass.
 Edgewater.—Hudson river: Striped bass, tomcod, eel.
 Elizabethport.—Hackensack river mouth: Striped bass; Kill von Kull, Staten Island sound, and Newark bay: Weakfish, striped bass.
 Flume, The.—See Deal Beach.
 Fort Lee.—Hudson river: Striped bass, tomcod.
 Forked River.—Barnegat bay: Striped bass, bluefish, weakfish.
 Greenville.—Craven's Point, Liberty Island and Robbins' Reef Light: Striped bass, weakfish, tomcod, lafayette.
 Great Beds Light.—See Perth Amboy.
 Hackensack River.—See Elizabethport.
 Highland Beach.—Navesink beach, Navesink highlands, Atlantic ocean: Striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, kingfish. Pleasure bay, Shrewsbury and Navesink rivers: Weakfish, blackfish, etc.
 Highlands.—Sandy Hook, Atlantic ocean: Bluefish, weakfish, etc.
 Hoboken.—Hudson river: Striped bass, tomcod, eel.
 Hudson River.—See Fort Lee, Hoboken, Weehawken, and Edgewater.
 Kettle Creek.—In Barnegat bay.
 Keyport.—Raritan bay: Weakfish, striped bass, etc.
 Kill von Kull.—See Elizabethport and Constable's Hook.
 Liberty Island.—See Communipaw and Greenville.
 Long Branch.—Striped bass, bluefish, weakfish, kingfish, sea bass.
 Manasquan Beach.—The Inlet: Striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, croaker, channel bass, etc.
 Manasquan Inlet.—See Manasquan Beach.
 Monument.—See Perth Amboy.
 Morgan-on-the-Creek.—Cheesequake creek: Striped bass, weakfish, etc.
 Navesink Highlands.—See Highland Beach.
 Navesink Beach.—See Highland Beach.
 Navesink River.—See Highland Beach.
 Newark Bay.—See Elizabethport and Passaic river.
 Passaic River.—Newark bay: Striped bass, tomcod.
 Perth Amboy.—Great Beds Light and Monument, Raritan bay: Weakfish, bluefish, plaice, porgie. Raritan river to Crab island: Striped bass, etc.
 Pleasure Bay.—See Highland Beach.
 Port Monmouth.—Striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, plaice, etc.
 Pot, The.—See Communipaw.
 Prall Island.—See Tremley.
 Raritan River.—See South Amboy.
 Raritan Bay.—See Keyport, Perth Amboy and South Amboy.
 Red Bank.—Weakfish, bluefish, striped bass, etc.
 Robbins Reef.—See Communipaw and Greenville.
 Sandy Hook.—See Highlands.
 Seabright.—Atlantic ocean: Bluefish, striped bass, weakfish, plaice.
 Sea Isle City.—See Winslow Junction.
 Seawaren.—Striped bass. Staten Island sound: Weakfish.
 Shark River.—Bluefish, weakfish, blackfish, sea bass, striped bass.
 Shrewsbury River.—See Highland Beach.
 South Amboy.—Raritan river and Raritan bay: Bluefish, weakfish, plaice, white perch.
 Staten Island Sound.—See Carteret, Elizabethport and Seawaren.
 Tom's River.—Barnegat bay: Weakfish, striped bass, bluefish, sheepshead, etc.
 Tremley.—Prall Island, Staten Island sound: Weakfish, flounder.
 Waretown.—Barnegat bay: Bluefish, weakfish, striped bass.
 Weehawken.—Hudson river: Striped bass, tomcod.
 Winslow Junction.—New Isle City and Corson's inlet: Striped bass, channel bass, kingfish, weakfish.

NEW YORK CITY

- Bartow.—City Island and Hart Island: Striped bass, flounder, tomcod, blackfish.
 Bay Chester.—Tomcod, flounder, eel.
 Blackwell's Island.—Tomcod, striped bass, eel, etc.
 Byram Harbor.—See Portchester.
 Cholera Banks.—See fishing banks City Island.—See Bartow.
 Croton.—Striped bass.
 David's Island.—See New Rochelle.
 Davenport's Neck.—See New Rochelle.

NEW YORK CITY—Con.

- Dobb's Ferry.—Hudson river: Striped bass.
- Eastchester.—Eastchester river and Pelham bay: Flounder, lafayette, tomcod, eel.
- East River.—Lafayette, tomcod, eel, striped bass. See Hell Gate.
- Elbow, The.—See Fishing Banks.
- Farm Banks.—See Fishing Banks.
- Fishing Banks.—Atlantic ocean, within twelve miles of New York. Farm banks, Cholera banks, Sea Gull banks, The Ribbon, Rocky Hill, The Knoll, Elbow, "Staten Island;" Pollock, hake, cod, ling, blackfish, plaice, sea bass, porgie, bluefish, etc.
- Flynn's Knoll.—See Lower Bay.
- Fordham.—Harlem river and Ship canal: Striped bass, tomcod, eel, white perch, crab.
- Fort Lafayette.—The Narrows: blackfish.
- Fort Schuyler.—See Willet's Point.
- Fort Washington.—See North river.
- Glen Island.—See New Rochelle.
- Great Captain Island.—See Portchester.
- Gut Island.—See Larchmont.
- Hart Island.—Off City Island.
- Hallet's Cove.—See Hell Gate.
- Hallet's Point.—See Astoria, L. I.
- Hallet's Point Light.—Off Astoria.
- Harlem Bridge.—Hell Gate: Striped bass.
- Harlem River.—See Fordham.
- Hastings.—Hudson river: Striped bass.
- Hell Gate.—East river, New York City: striped bass near Astoria; Mill Rocks, Little Hell Gate, Ward's Island, Sunken Meadow, Pot Cove, Hallet's Cove, etc. Reached from Harlem bridge, Third Avenue bridge, and piers at East 87th, 89th, 92nd, 110th, 121st, 124th, Sts., New York City and Port Morris, N. Y., and Astoria, L. I.
- Hudson (North) River.—Striped bass, shad, tomcod, lafayette, eel. Tomcod and eel from Battery Park up to Yonkers. Striped bass from 125th Street up to Mt. St. Vincent. Spuyten Duyvil: Striped bass, tomcod. Riverdale: Striped bass, lafayette, tomcod. Hastings: Striped bass. Irvington: Striped bass. Mt. St. Vincent: Striped bass, tomcod. Inwood: Striped bass, tomcod. Ossining: Striped bass. Tarrytown: Striped bass, white perch. Yonkers: Striped bass. Dobb's Ferry: Striped bass.
- Inwood.—Tubby Hook, Hudson river: Striped bass.
- Irvington.—Hudson river: Striped bass.
- Kingsbridge.—Spuyten Duyvil creek, Ship canal, and Harlem river: Striped bass, white perch, tomcod.
- Knoll, The.—See Fishing Banks.
- Larchmont.—Gut Island, Premium point: Striped bass, blackfish, young bluefish.
- Lawrence Point.—Off Hell Gate.
- Liberty Island.—The Pot: Striped bass.
- Little Hell Gate.—See Hell Gate.
- Long Island Sound.—See Larchmont, New Rochelle, Port Morris, etc.
- Lower Bay.—Flynn's knoll in main channel: Sea bass, bluefish, weakfish, plaice, blackfish, porgie.
- Mamaroneck.—Milton point, Mamaroneck harbor: Striped bass, blackfish, young bluefish.
- Mill Rocks.—See Hell Gate.
- Milton Point.—See Mamaroneck.
- Mount St. Vincent.—Hudson river: Striped bass, tomcod.
- New Rochelle.—Glen Island, David's Island and Davenport's neck: Striped bass, weakfish, blackfish, flounder.
- North Brother Island.—See Port Morris.
- North (Hudson) River.—Shad, striped bass, tomcod, lafayette, eel. Fort Washington: Striped bass, tomcod.
- Narrows, The.—See Fort Lafayette.
- Ossining.—Hudson river: Striped bass.
- Pelham Bay (Pelham Bridge).—Striped bass, blackfish, tomcod, flounder.
- Pelham Bridge.—See Pelham Bay.
- Port Morris.—North and South Brother Islands, Long Island sound: Striped bass, blackfish.
- Pot, The.—See Liberty Island.
- Pot Cove.—See Hell Gate.
- Portchester.—Great Captain Island, Bryam Harbor: Blackfish, plaice, eel.
- Premium Point.—See Larchmont.
- Ribbon, The.—See Fishing Banks.
- Riverdale.—Hudson river: Striped bass, tomcod, lafayette.
- Rocky Hill.—See Fishing Banks.
- Sea Gull Banks.—See Fishing Banks.
- Ship Canal.—See Fordham, Spuyten Duyvil, Kingsbridge.
- Sing Sing.—See Ossining.
- South Brother Island.—See Port Morris.
- Spuyten Duyvil.—Hudson river and Ship canal: Striped bass, tomcod.
- Sunken Meadow.—See Hell Gate.

NEW YORK CITY—Con.

Third Ave. Bridge.—Hell Gate: striped bass.
 Tubby Hook.—See Inwood.
 Ward's Island.—See Hell Gate.

Washington Heights.—See North River.
 Westchester Creek.—Tomcod, flounder.

NEW YORK STATE

Tarrytown.—Hudson river: Striped bass, white perch.
 Yonkers.—Hudson river: Striped bass.

Long Island

Amityville.—Great South bay and ocean: Striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, flounder, sea bass, blackfish, porgie, young bluefish, eel, mackerel, sheephead, Spanish mackerel, bonito, lafayette, cod, tomcod, hake, ling, whiting, crab, cunner, etc.

Aquebogue.—Peconic bay: Blackfish, bluefish, weakfish, etc.

Astoria.—Tomcod, flounder. Hell Gate: striped bass. Bowery bay: Striped bass, flounder, tomcod.

Babylon.—Great South bay and ocean at Fire Island and Oregon Wreck: Same species as Amityville.

Barren Island.—Jamaica bay, L. I., Irish creek, Rich's Point, Flatlands and The Cellars: Weakfish, plaice, blackfish, sea bass, eel, flounder, porgie. Reached from Bergen Beach, Canarsie and Sheephead bay stations.

Bath Beach.—Weakfish, young bluefish, fluke, porgie, lafayette, tomcod.

Bayport.—Great South Bay and ocean: Same species as Amityville.

Bayshore.—Great South bay: Same species as Amityville.

Beach Channel.—Jamaica bay, The Pot, Silver hole: Striped bass, bluefish, young bluefish ("snapper"), weakfish, plaice ("fluke"), porgie, lafayette, tomcod, eel, flounder, blackfish, sea bass, sheephead.

Bellmore.—Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Amityville.

Bellport.—Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Bayport.

Bergen Beach.—Jamaica bay: Same as Canarsie.

Big Channel.—See Canarsie.

Black Wall.—See The Raunt.

Black Warrior Wreck.—See Rockaway Beach.

Blockhouse Wreck.—See Rockaway Beach.

Blue Point.—Great South bay and ocean: Same as Amityville.

Bowery Bay.—See Astoria.

Brighton.—See Coney Island.

Broad Channel.—Hassock Creek, etc., Jamaica bay: Same species

as Beach Channel. Valentine's Point, The Pot, Silver Hole: Weakfish, plaice, porgie, flounder.

Brooklyn.—Tomcod, eel.

Canarsie.—Irish (Deep) creek—The Cellars, Rich's Point, Flatlands, Big Channel, Steamboat Channel, Island Channel and Barren Island, West Jamaica bay (Flatlands Bay): Weakfish, striped bass, bluefish, young bluefish, blackfish, sea bass, porgie, plaice, eel, flounder. Big and Little Fishkill Channel, Ruffle Bar and Pumpkin Patch, Middle bay: Weakfish, plaice, porgie, blackfish, bluefish, sea bass, eel.

Cellars, The.—See Canarsie.

Cold Spring Harbor.—Oyster Bay: Blackfish, flounder.

College Point.—Striped bass, flounder, tomcod.

Coney Island.—Norton's Point, Atlantic ocean: Striped bass, weakfish, whiting, blackfish, plaice, porgie, cod, hake, ling, eel. Coney Island creek: Striped bass, tomcod, lafayette, flounder. Coney Island bellbouy: Blackfish, plaice, weakfish, porgie, ling, young bluefish, cod. Stone pile off Manhattan Beach: Sea bass, blackfish, plaice, sheephead, striped bass.

Cutchogue.—Same species as Aquebogue.

Deep (Irish) Creek.—See Canarsie.

East Moriches.—Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Amityville.

East Rockaway.—East Rockaway inlet: Bluefish, plaice, weakfish, sea bass.

Eaton's Neck.—See Huntington.

Edgemere, (Far Rockaway).—Atlantic ocean: Surf striped bass weakfish, plaice, sea bass, blackfish, porgie.

Excursion Rocks.—Long Island sound. See Port Washington.

Far Rockaway, (Edgemere): Surf striped bass. East Jamaica bay and Far Rockaway bay: Weakfish, plaice, sea bass, blackfish, porgie.

Fire Island.—See Babylon and Bay Shore.

Fishkill Channels.—See Canarsie.

Flatlands.—See Canarsie.

Flatlands Bay.—See Canarsie.

Flushing.—Flushing bay and Flushing Creek: Striped bass, flounder, tomcod.



New York. The Sound Shore at Great Neck, Long Island.

NEW YORK STATE—Con.

Long Island—Con.

Fort Hamilton.—Weakfish, tomcod.

Fort Lafayette.—The Narrows: Blackfish.

Franklinville.—Same species as Aquebogue.

Freeport.—Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Amityville.

Gangway Rock.—See Port Washington.

Gardiner's Bay.—See Shelter Isl'd.

Glen Cove.—See Glen Head.

Glen Head.—Hempstead harbor: Flounder, tomcod.

Good Ground.—Same species as Aquebogue.

Goose Creek.—Jamaica bay: Same species as Beach Channel. Valentine's Point, The Pot and Silver hole: Weakfish, flounder, porgie, plaice, etc.

Gravesend Bay.—Norton's Point, Coney Island, Atlantic ocean: Weakfish, plaice, porgie. Coney Island creek: Tomcod. Romer shoals, lower bay: Weakfish, plaice.

Great Neck.—Hewlett's point: Blackfish, sea bass.

Great South Bay.—See various Long Island towns, Amityville,

Babylon, Bay Shore, Patchogue, etc.

Hammels.—See Rockaway Beach.

Hassock Creek.—See Broad Channel.

Havemeyer Point.—See Babylon.

Hempstead Bay.—North side,

Hempstead harbor: See Glen Head and Sea Cliff.

Hempstead Bay.—South side; see Wreck Lead, Queenswater and Woodsburg.

Hempstead Harbor.—See Glen Head and Sea Cliff.

Hewlett's.—See Woodsburg.

Hewlett's Bay.—See Woodsburg.

Hewlett's Point.—Off Great Neck.

Hook Creek.—See Springfield.

Howard's Landing.—Jamaica bay: Same species as The Raunt.

Huntington, L. I.—Eaton's Neck, Huntington Harbor: Blackfish, striped bass, weakfish, etc.

Iberia Wreck.—See Long Beach.

Idlewild.—See Broad Channel.

Inner Beach.—See Queenswater.

Irish (Deep) Creek.—See Canarsie.

Island Channel.—See Canarsie.

Islip.—About the same species as at Bay Shore.

NEW YORK STATE—Con.

Long^{Is}land—Con.

Jamaica Bay.—See Beach Channel, Canarsie, Bergen Beach, Broad Channel, Goose Creek, Howard's Landing, Rockaway Beach, Idlewild, The Raunt, etc.

Jamesport.—Peconic bay: Blackfish, bluefish, weakfish, etc.

Long Beach.—Same species as Amityville. Iberia Wreck: Large sea bass, blackfish, porgie, etc. Wreck Lead and Queenswater, Hempstead Bay: Bay, creek and channel species.

Long Island Sound.—See Willet's Point, Port Washington and Port Morris.

Manhattan Beach.—See Coney Island.

Massapequa.—Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Amityville.

Mattituck.—Same species as Aquebogue.

Merrick.—Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Amityville.

Moriches.—Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Bay Shore.

North Beach.—See Astoria.

Northport.—Northport harbor: Striped bass, blackfish, weakfish, plaice, flounder, porgie, etc.

Norton's Point.—See Gravesend Bay, Coney Island, Ulmer Park.

Oakdale.—Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Babylon.

Old Mill.—Jamaica Bay: Weakfish, plaice, porgie, flounder, etc.

Oregon Wreck.—See Babylon.

Oyster Bay.—Blackfish, fluke, snapper, flounder.

Patchogue.—Great South bay and ocean: Same species as Babylon.

Peconic.—Same species as Aquebogue.

Peconic Bay.—See Aquebogue, Cutchogue, Good Ground, Sag Harbor, Franklinville, Southold, Shinnecock Hills, Jamesport, Mattituck, Peconic.

Plumb Beach.—See Sheepshead bay.

Polhemus Dock.—Off Astoria.

Port Jefferson.—Harbor and Setauket Beach: Bluefish, blackfish, striped bass, weakfish.

Port Washington.—Sands Point, Long Island Sound: Striped bass, blackfish, flounder, tomcod. Success Rock: Blackfish. Excursion Rocks: Blackfish, sea bass, striped bass, tomcod, flounder. Gangway Rock: Blackfish.

Pot, The.—See Goose Creek, Broad Channel, Beach Channel, The Raunt, etc.

Pumpkin Patch.—See Canarsie.

Queenswater (Inner Beach).—Hempstead Bay: Weakfish, striped bass, plaice, porgie, eel, blackfish, flounder.

Raunt, The.—Jamaica Bay: Same species as Beach Channel. Black Wall, Valentine's Point, The Pot and Silver Hole, and Yellow Bar Hassock: Weakfish, sea bass, blackfish, porgie, plaice, etc.

Rich's Point.—See Canarsie and Sheepshead Bay.

Rockaway Beach.—Kingfish, blackfish, plaice, porgie, young bluefish. Black Warrior Wreck Atlantic Ocean: Large sea bass, blackfish, sea porgie, sheepshead. Blockhouse Wreck, Beach Channel, Jamaica Bay: Large blackfish, sheepshead.

Ruffle Bar.—See Canarsie.

Sag Harbor.—Same species as Aquebogue.

Sands Point.—See Port Washington.

Sayville.—Great South Bay and Ocean: Same species as Babylon.

Sea Cliff.—Hempstead Harbor: Striped bass, blackfish, flounder.

Seaford.—Great South Bay and Ocean: Same species as Freeport.

Seaside.—See Rockaway Beach.

Setauket Beach.—See Port Jefferson.

Sheepshead Bay.—Rich's Point, Irish Creek: Weakfish, bluefish, sea bass, blackfish, plaice, flounder. Plumb Beach: Blackfish, porgie, weakfish.

Shelter Island.—Gardiner's Bay: Striped bass, weakfish, sea bass, blackfish, plaice, bluefish, flounder, etc.

Shinnecock Hills.—Same species as Aquebogue.

Silver Hole.—See Broad Channel, Beach Channel, Goose Creek, The Raunt, etc.

Smithtown.—Harbor and Sound: Striped bass, flounder.

Southold.—Same species as Aquebogue.

South Oyster Bay.—Great South Bay and Ocean: Same species as Freeport.

Springfield.—Hook Creek: Striped bass, weakfish, plaice, lafayette, porgie, eel.

Steamboat Channel.—See Canarsie.

Stepping Stones Light.—See Willet's Point.

Stone Pile.—See Coney Island.

NEW YORK STATE—Con.

Long Island—Con.

Success Rock.—See Port Washington.
 The Cellars.—See Canarsie.
 Throg's Neck.—See Willet's Point.
 Ulmer Park.—Weakfish, flounder, tomcod, porgie. Norton's Point, Coney Island: Striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, blackfish, plaice, porgie, lafayette, cod, ling, hake. Gravesend Bay: Weakfish, plaice.
 Valentine's Point.—See The Raunt, Broad Channel, Goose Creek.
 Wantah.—Great South Bay and Ocean: Same species as Amityville.
 Whitestone.—Striped bass, blackfish, flounder, tomcod.
 Willet's Point.—Long Island sound: Striped bass, flounder, blackfish, tomcod, young bluefish, lafayette. Stepping Stones Light: Blackfish, flounder, young bluefish.
 Woodsburg.—Hewlett's Bay and Hempstead Bay to Long Beach: Kingfish, weakfish, plaice, striped bass, sea bass, blackfish, porgie, young bluefish.
 Wreck Lead.—Back of Long Beach, which see.
 Yellow Bar Hassock.—See The Raunt.

Staten Island

Annadale.—Weakfish, bluefish, striped bass, sea bass, porgie, fluke.
 Arthur Kill.—See Richmond Valley and Rossville.
 Clifton.—Romer Shoals, Lower Bay: Weakfish, plaice.
 Eltingville.—Striped bass, weakfish, plaice.
 Elm Tree Beacon.—See New Dorp.
 Fort Wadsworth.—Striped bass, blackfish, weakfish.
 Fresh Kills.—See Richmond and Rossville.
 Great Beads Light.—See Tottenville.
 Great Kills.—See Gifford's.
 Gifford's.—Great Kills and Ocean: Striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, plaice, flounder, eel, porgie. Old Orchard Shoals: Weakfish, blackfish, sea bass, etc.
 Hackensack River.—See Port Richmond.
 Hoffman (Quarantine) Island.—See New Dorp and South Beach.
 Huguenot.—Atlantic Ocean: Striped bass, bluefish, weakfish, sea bass, porgie, flounder, eel, plaice.
 Kill von Kull.—Staten Island Sound: See Port Richmond,

Sailor's Snug Harbor, New Brighton.
 Kreisherville.—See Richmond Valley.
 Middle Ground.—See Princess Bay.
 Midland Beach.—Bluefish, striped bass, weakfish, blackfish, ling, cod, tomcod, plaice, eel.
 Monument.—See Princess Bay.
 New Brighton.—Staten Island Sound (Kill von Kull): Striped bass, weakfish, tomcod.
 New Dorp.—Striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, plaice, flounder, eel. Elm Tree Beacon: Kingfish.
 Old Orchard Shoals.—See Prince's Bay and Gifford's.
 Pleasant Plains.—Princess Bay: Weakfish, etc.
 Port Richmond.—Hackensack River Mouth: Striped bass. Staten Island Sound (Kill von Kull): Striped bass, weakfish, tomcod, eel.
 Prince's Bay.—Monument, Old Orchard Shoals, and Middle Ground: Striped bass, weakfish, plaice, bluefish, sea bass, porgie, young bluefish, eel.
 Princess Bay.—See Prince's Bay, Pleasant Plains and Tottenville.
 Quarantine (Hoffman) Island.—See New Dorp and South Beach.
 Raritan Bay.—See Richmond Valley and Tottenville.
 Richmond.—Fresh Kills Creek, Staten Island Sound: Striped bass, weakfish, eel.
 Richmond Valley.—Princess Bay: Weakfish, etc. The Flats, Arthur Kill, Kreisherville: Weakfish, etc.
 Robbins Reef.—See St. George.
 Romer Shoals.—See Clifton and Gravesend Bay.
 Rossville.—Arthur Kill and Staten Island Sound: Weakfish, eel. Jersey Shore: Kingfish. Fresh Kills: Striped bass.
 Sailor's Snug Harbor.—Staten Island Sound (Kill von Kull): Striped bass, weakfish, tomcod.
 South Beach.—Striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, blackfish, ling, cod, flounder. Swinburne Island: Weakfish, blackfish.
 Staten Island Sound.—See Rossville, Richmond, Tottenville.
 St. George.—Robbins Reef: Striped bass, weakfish, blackfish, tomcod, lafayette.
 Swinburne Island.—See South Beach.
 Tottenville.—Princess and Raritan Bays and Staten Island Sound: Weakfish, bluefish, blackfish, sea bass, porgie, plaice

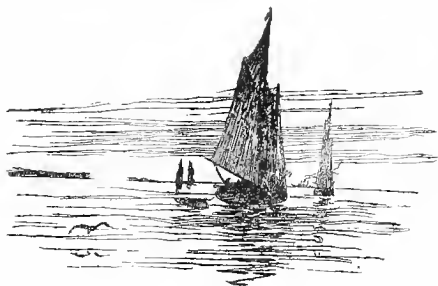
TEXAS

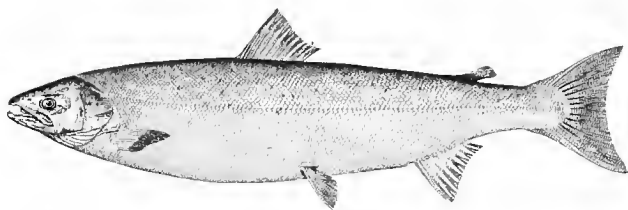
Tarpon.—Aransas Pass: Tarpon, etc.

VIRGINIA

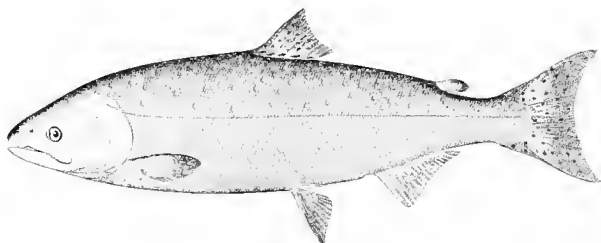
Fortress Monroe.—James and Elizabeth Rivers, Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads: Bluefish, blackfish, croaker, flounder,

hogfish, sea bass, striped bass, sheepshead, spot, Spanish mackerel, kingfish, weakfish, etc.

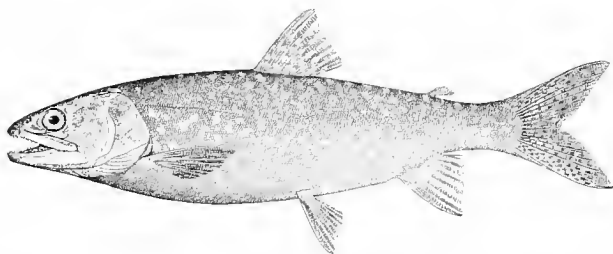




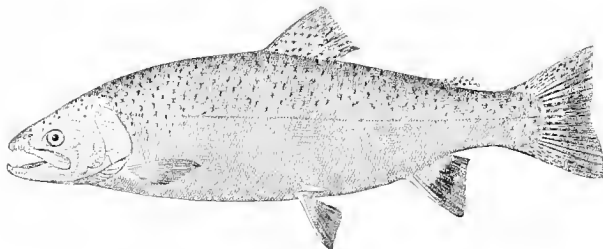
Atlantic Salmon.



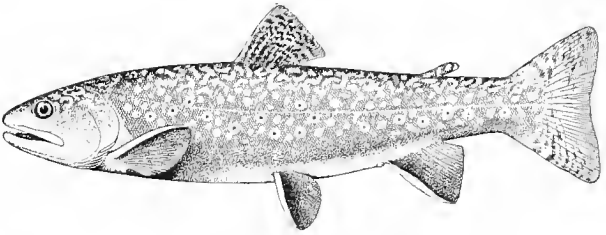
Quinnat Salmon.



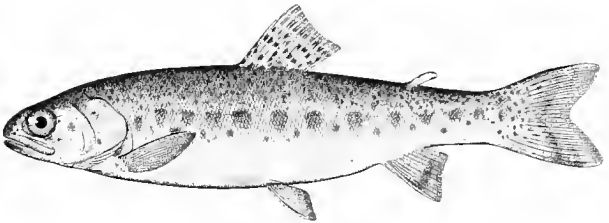
Lake (Mackinaw) Trout.



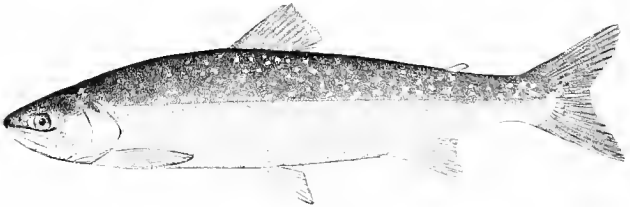
Steel-head Trout.



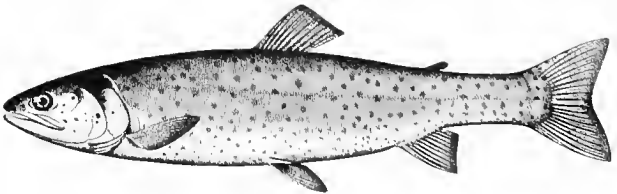
Brook Trout.



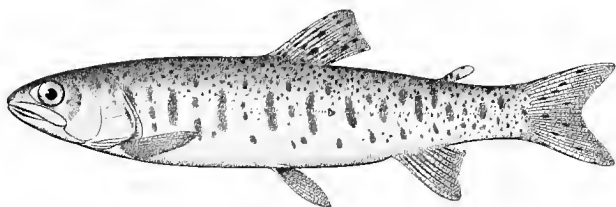
Rainbow Trout.



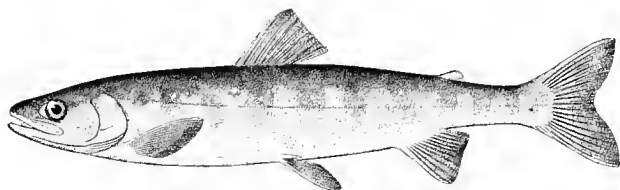
Malma (Dolly Varden) Trout.



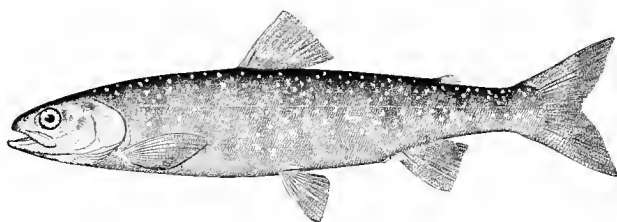
Lake Tahoe Trout.



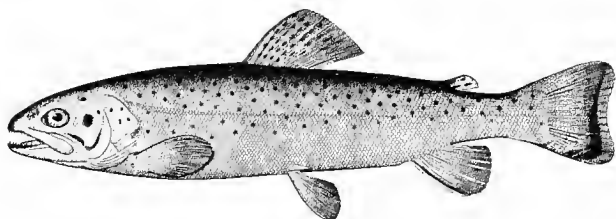
Yellowstone Trout.



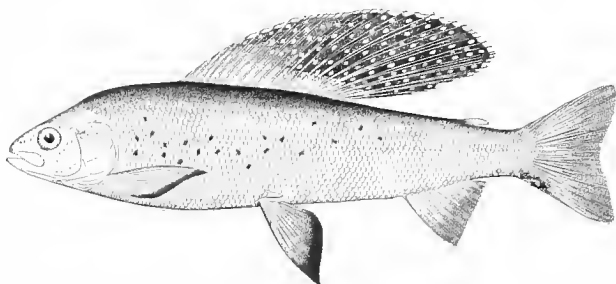
Oquassa (Blue-back) Trout.



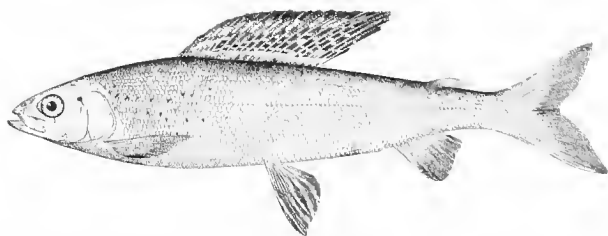
Saibling Trout (Long-fin Charr).



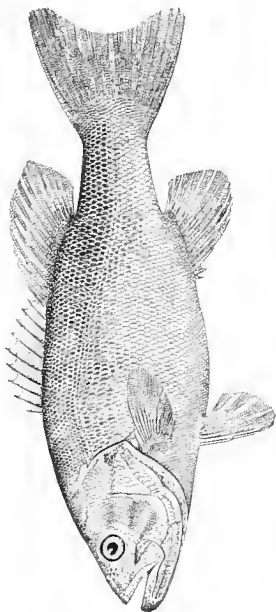
Brown Trout.



Alaska Grayling.



Michigan Grayling



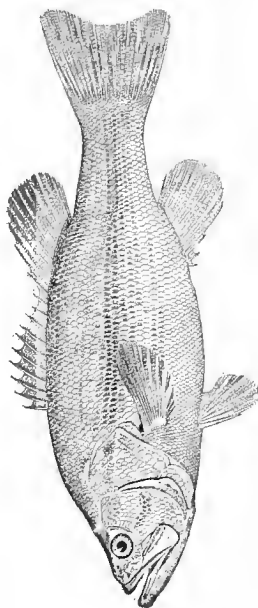
"The little-mouth has little scales,
There's red in his handsome eye,
The scales extend on his vertical fins,
And his forehead is round and high.

"His forehead is round and high, my boys,
And he sleeps the winter through;
He likes the rocks in the summer time—
Macropterus dolomieu.

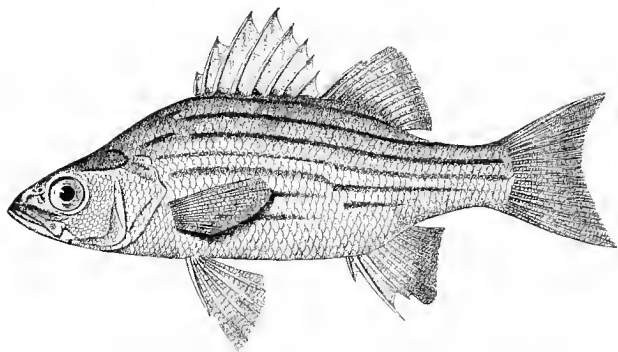
"The big-mouth has the biggest scales,
And a pit scooped in his head;
His mouth is cut beyond his eye,
In which is nary a red.

"In his eye is nary a red, my boys,
But keen and well he sees;
He has a dark stripe on his side—
Macropterus salmoides."

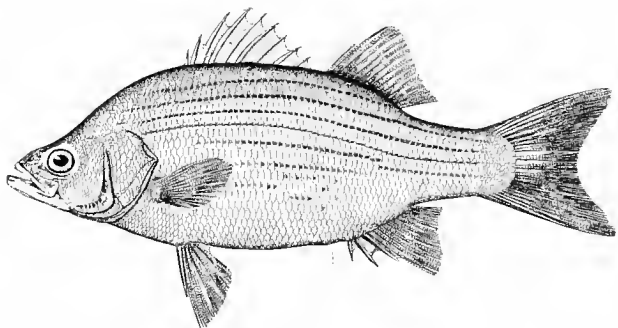
—Fred Mather.



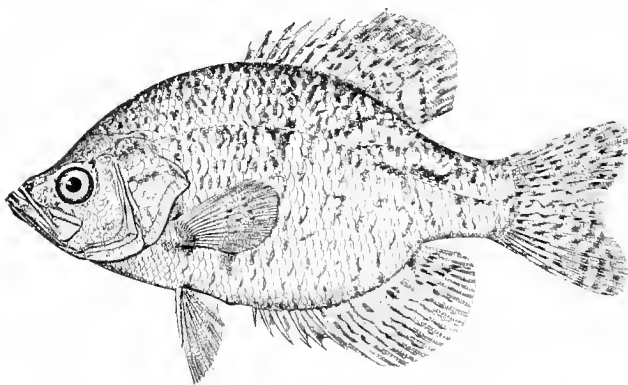
Black Bass.



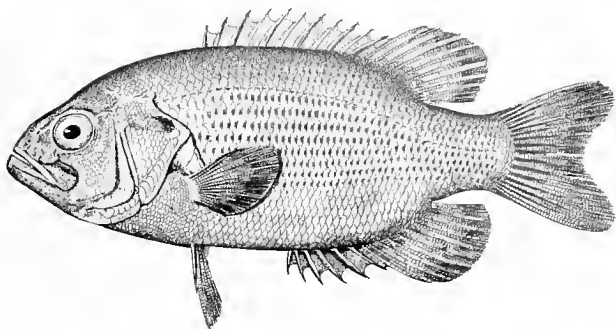
Yellow Bass.



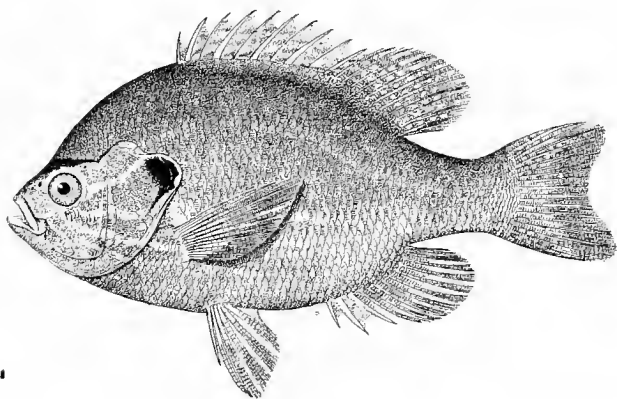
White Bass.



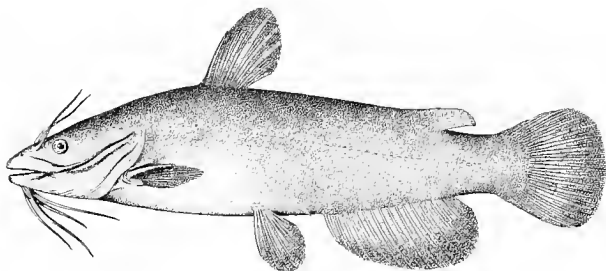
Strawberry (Calico) Bass.



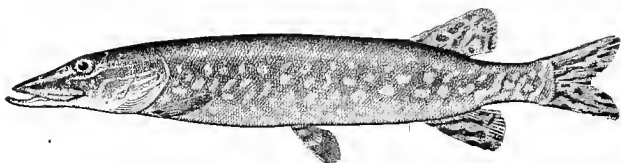
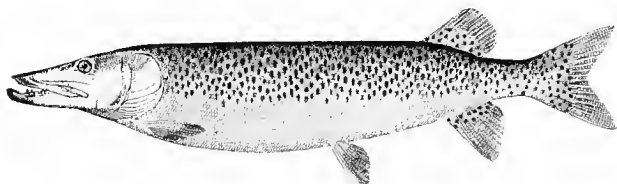
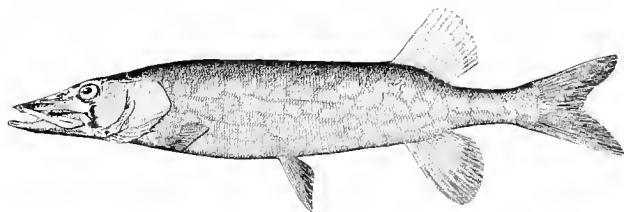
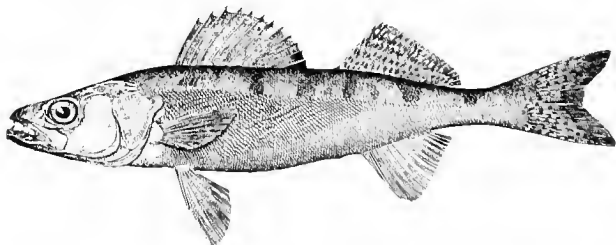
Rock Bass.

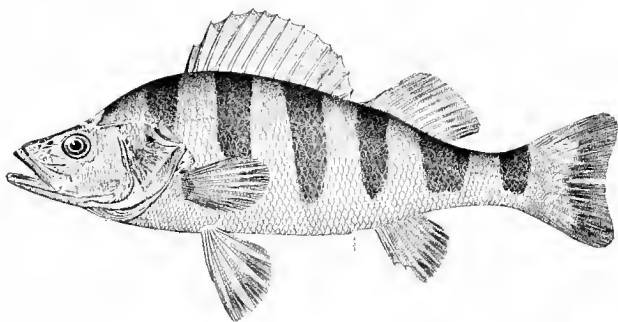


Sun Fish.

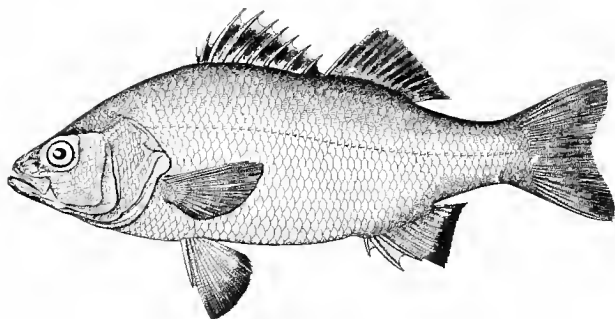


Catfish (Bullhead).

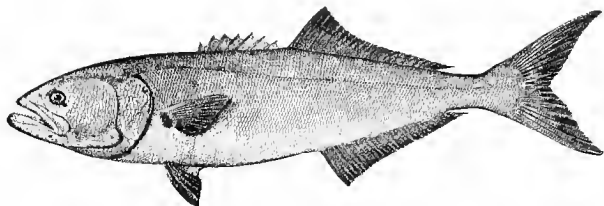
*Pike.**Maskinonge.**Pickerel.**Pike-Perch (Wall-Eye).*



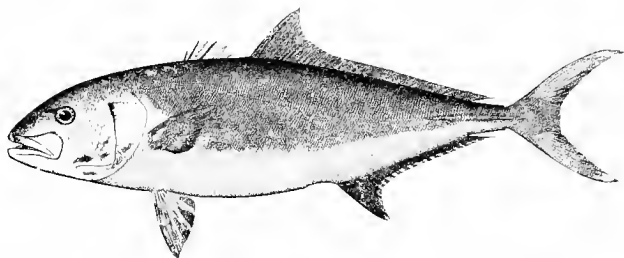
Yellow Perch



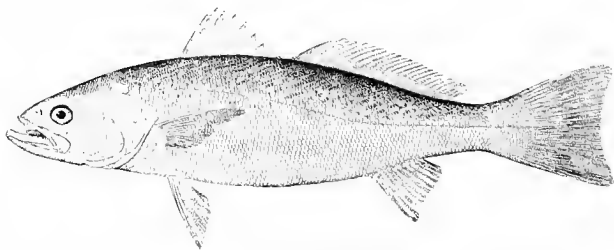
White Perch.



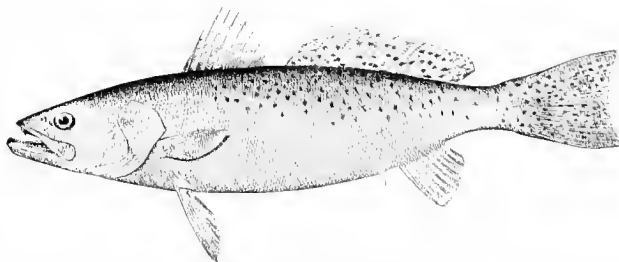
Bluefish.



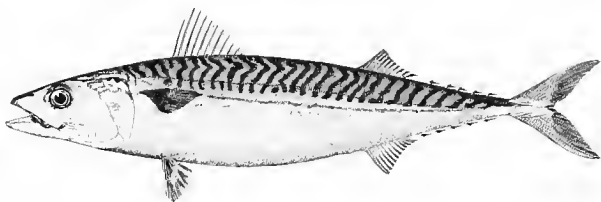
Amberfish (Coronado).



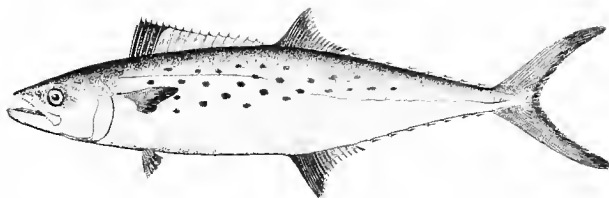
Squeteague (Weakfish).



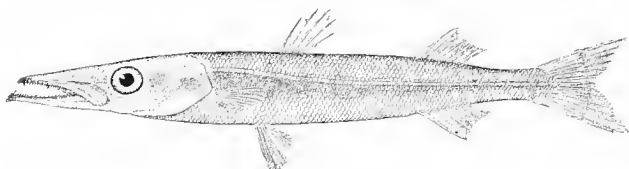
Southern Weakfish (Sea Trout).



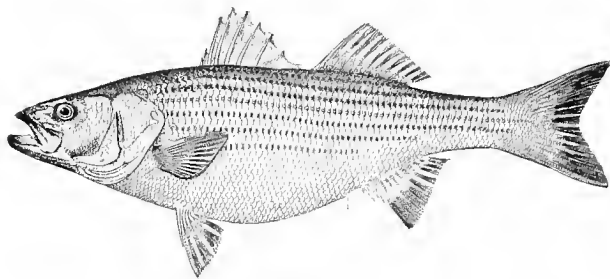
Mackerel.



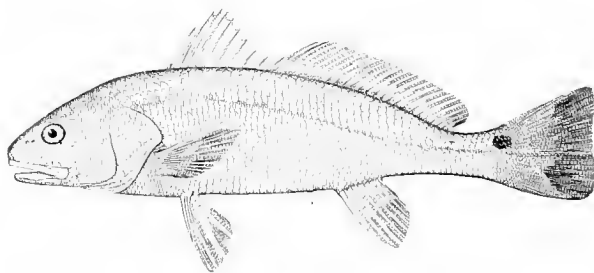
Spanish Mackerel.



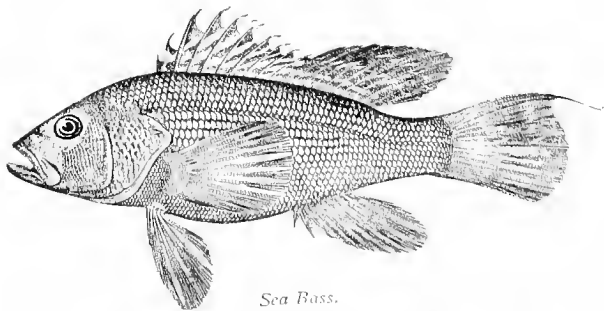
Barracuda.



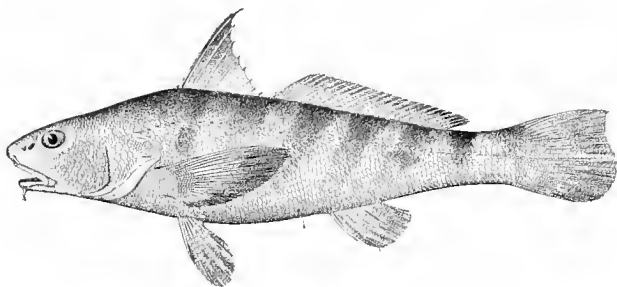
Striped Bass.



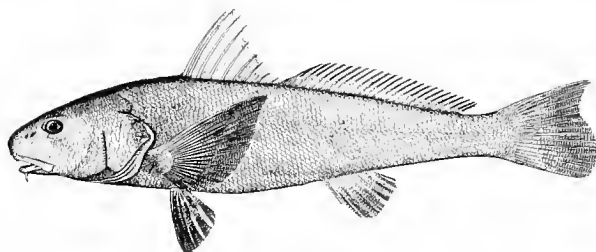
Channel Bass (Red Drum) .



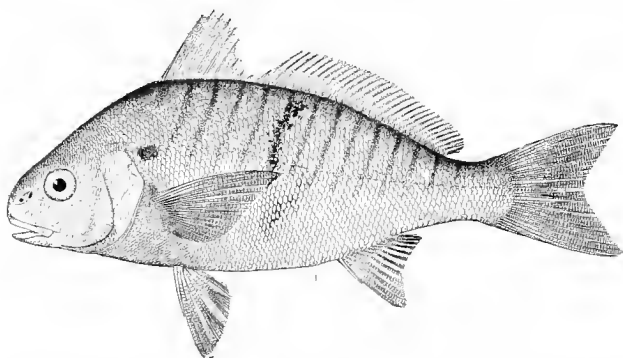
Sea Bass.



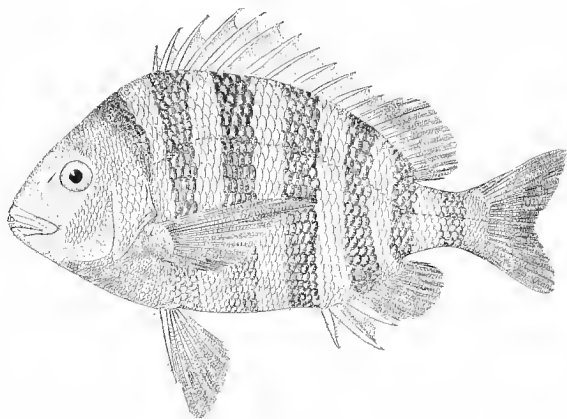
Kingfish (Sea Mink, Barb, Whiting).



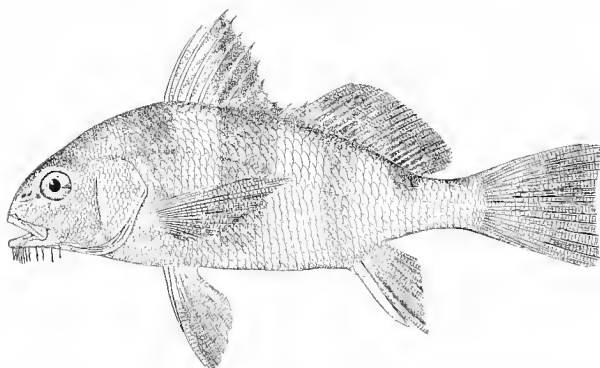
Sand Whiting.



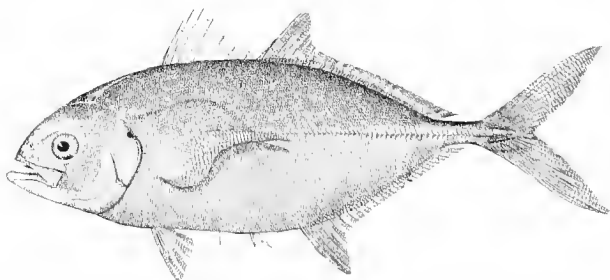
Spot (Lafayette).



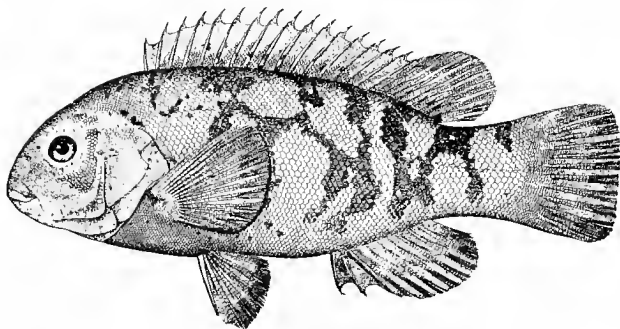
Sheepshead.



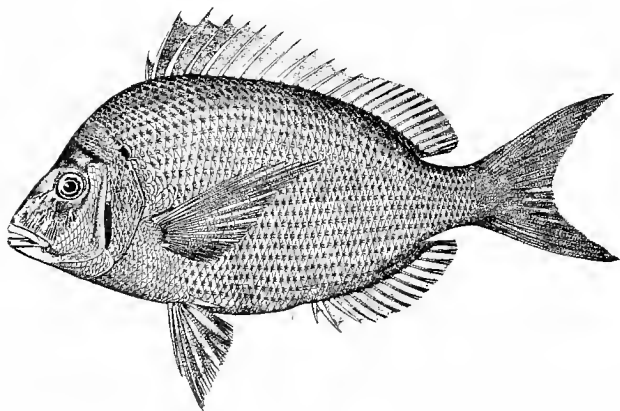
Black Sea Drum.



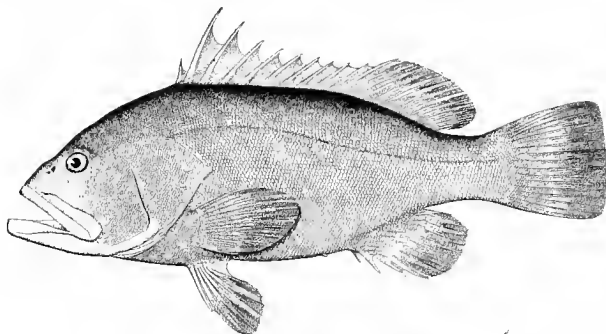
Cavally.



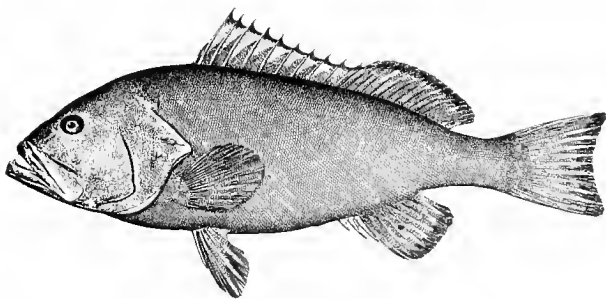
Tautog (Blackfish).



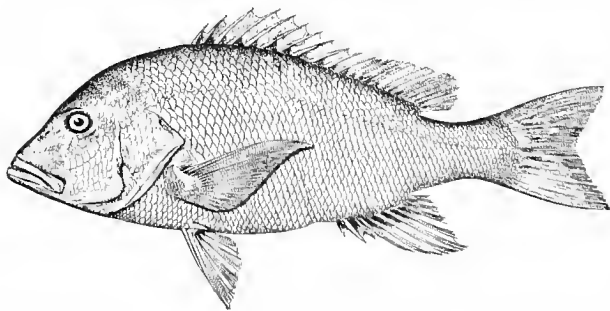
Scuppaug (Porgie).



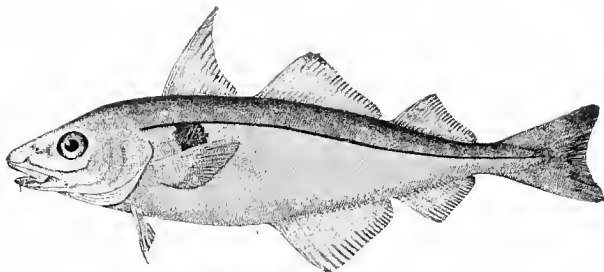
Black Grouper (Jewfish).



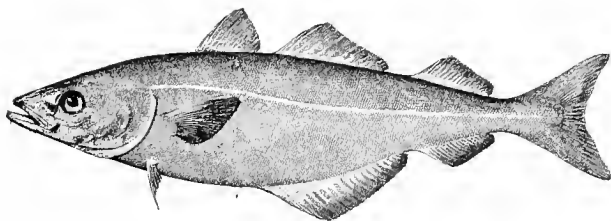
Red Grouper.



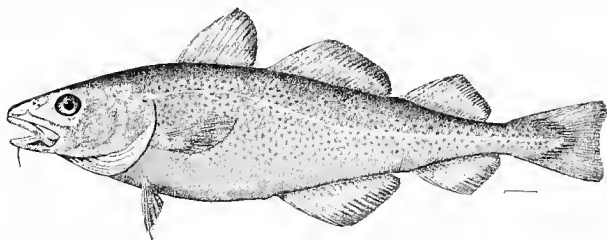
Red Snapper.



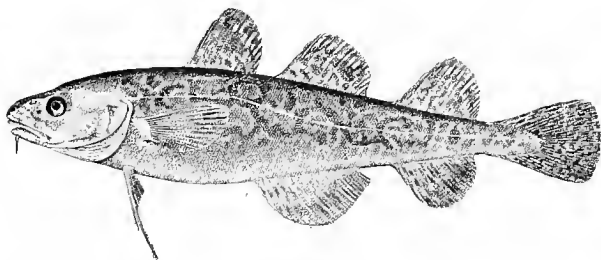
Haddock.



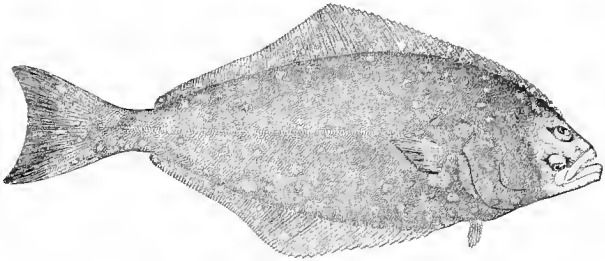
Pollock.



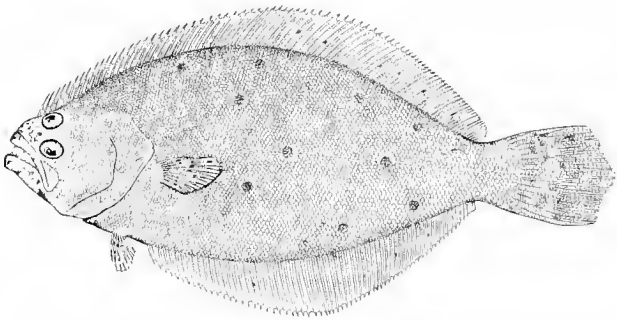
Cod.



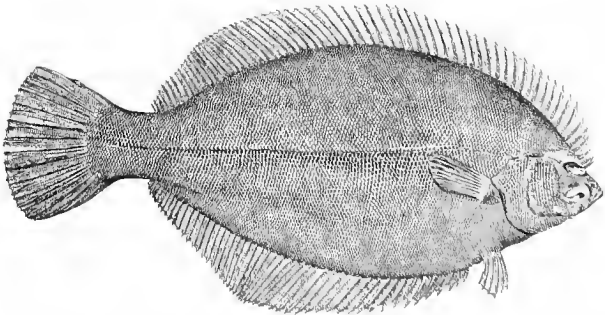
Tomcod.



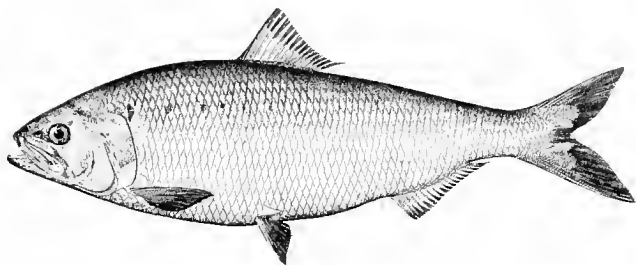
Giant Flounder (Halibut).



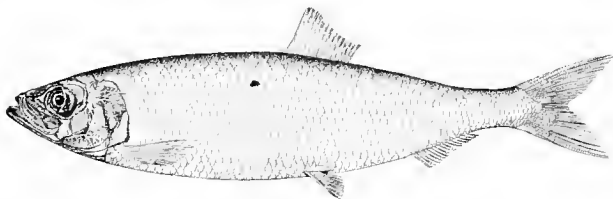
Summer Flounder (Plaice, Fluke).



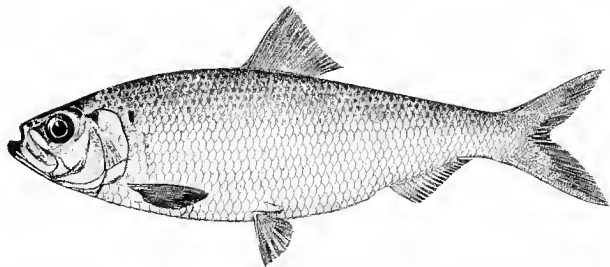
Winter Flounder.



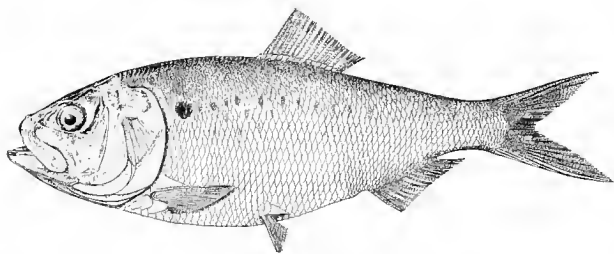
Shad.



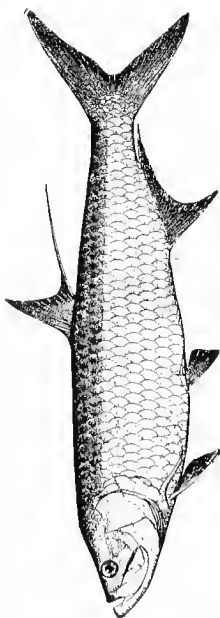
Herring.



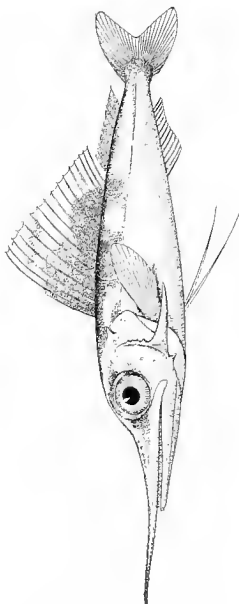
Branch Herring.



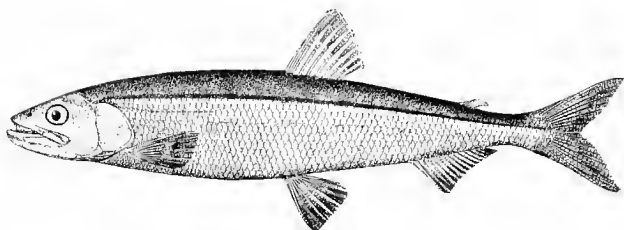
Pogy Herring (Menhaden).



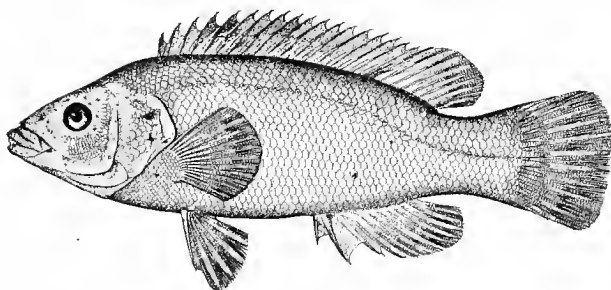
Tarpon (Giant Herring).



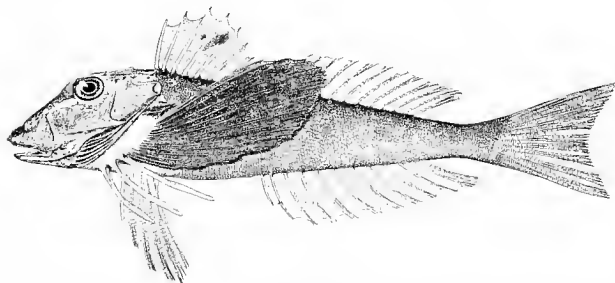
Swordfish.



Smelt.



Chogset (Berga'l).



Sea Robin.

